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# The Antiquary

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## An Illustrated Magazine

devoted to  
the study of  
the Past

*"I love everything  
that's old. old friends,  
old times, old manners,  
old books, old wine."*

*Goldsmith*

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# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1907.

## Notes of the Month.

WE welcome the foundation of the Manorial Society, as a result of the Report, issued some little time ago, of the Parliamentary Local Records Committee. The Report shows that some invaluable records—such as Court Rolls, Bailiffs' Accounts, Rentals, Surveys, and Leases, of national as well as of local importance, have been lost or mislaid, and that others have perished from mischance and neglect in the past, and it urges the necessity of efficient measures being taken for the preservation of those that remain. After pointing out that the last half-century has seen a general quickening of interest in the preservation and study of all records of the past, and that such interest is still growing, the Report continues:

"Much of our English local history has still to be written, or rewritten, on the basis of facts contained in the old documents, but not yet adequately scrutinized. To take two obvious instances, more light remains to be thrown upon land customs and the economic side of land tenure by the examination of manor and other court records." And again: "The study of local history may have a practical value for the people as well as a scientific value for the scholar."

No learned society has hitherto given separate organized attention to manorial records and institutions, and in view of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee it was felt that an effort should be made to carry out its principal recommendations, so far at

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least as manorial records are concerned, and with this object a number of archæologists and antiquaries interested in the study of mediæval manorial and agrarian history resolved to establish the Manorial Society. As a preliminary step in that direction, a provisional council, comprising the lords, ladies, and chief officials of about 340 manors throughout England and Wales, has been formed, an executive committee appointed, a set of rules framed, and other necessary preliminary work accomplished. Full particulars as to the work of the society, at present in hand and in contemplation for the future, can be obtained from the honorary secretary at 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

A discovery of considerable interest has been made at Lincoln in connexion with the improvement of the historical High Bridge. Workmen were removing the old wall beneath the stone steps leading down from the High Street to Waterside North, when they exposed to view a buttress of stonework. This, it is believed, is a part of the chapel of Thomas à Becket, which stood on the bridge in the latter part of the thirteenth century. An oak door is to be placed in the brick wall before the buttress, in order to give access to this interesting relic. A space is also to be left in the wall to permit of a view being obtained of the ground arches of what is believed to be the oldest mediæval bridge in England with houses upon it.

We are glad to hear that a strong committee of local ladies and gentlemen has been formed at Fressingfield to establish in the village some fitting memorial to the late Vicar, the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A. It is proposed to place a stained east window in the church. Canon Raven as an antiquary, and especially as a great campanologist, was so widely known and so universally respected that there are probably many in various parts of the country who will be glad to join in the proposed memorial. The honorary secretary is Mr. H. J. Joyce, Fressingfield, Harleston, Suffolk.

The *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of April 5 reports that a number of interesting discoveries have

been made during the excavations at Haughmond Abbey, which were begun on Monday, March 25, under the expert direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Mr. H. Brakspear. Last September Mr. H. R. H. Southam, local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, commenced the excavations, with the assistance of Mr. Brakspear, and was fortunate in finding that the existing plans of Haughmond, especially those connected with the church, are inaccurate, and that it was very desirable that a systematic excavation should take place. He immediately started to collect subscriptions for this purpose, and during the recent excavations twenty-three men were employed. The work was to end on Saturday, April 6, and it was expected that by that time the whole plan of the magnificent church would be exposed, as well as various domestic offices and buildings which have been below the surface for some hundreds of years. The result of the excavations will be carefully written and correct plans made, and as much as possible of the foundations, etc., will be permanently left for visitors to see. Mr. Hugh Corbet, of Sundorne Castle and Downton, Shrewsbury, the owner of the Abbey, has most generously repaired all the old exposed buildings, under the superintendence of his agent, Mr. Burges, and in future the most interesting parts will be enclosed, to prevent the constant acts of vandalism which have threatened the destruction of columns and figures. That pernicious weed, ivy, has been utterly destroyed. To enable the undertaking to be completed, funds are still needed, and will be thankfully received by Mr. H. R. H. Southam, Innellan, Shrewsbury.

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In accordance with final arrangements, the celebration of the centenary of the Geological Society of London, of which Sir Archibald Geikie is president, will take place on September 26-28 next. The occasion will be marked by the attendance of a considerable number of foreign men of science. In regard to the origin of the society, it may be recalled that, with the view of enabling Count de Bournon (a French subject exiled by the Revolution in 1790) to publish a mineralogical

monograph, Dr. Babington, in 1807, invited to his house a number of persons interested in geological and kindred pursuits. Subsequently other meetings were arranged for mutual intercourse and instruction, and from such small beginnings sprang the Geological Society.

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The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on March 29, says: "The Italian Government proposes to undertake the excavation of the ancient Umbrian city of Norcia, the *frigida Nursia* of the *Aeneid*, the birthplace of Sertorius, and of St. Benedict and his sister Scholastica. In the Roman Forum Commendatore Boni proposes during the rest of the season to complete the exploration of the Sepolcretum before proceeding to the excavation of the Basilica *Æmilia*. The question of uniting the Palatine and the Forum still remains unsettled, as the Minister of Education seems unable to make up his mind on this important matter. The question is really one of finance; from an archæological standpoint, the union of the two adjacent sites is much to be desired, but the Ministry of Education does not like the idea of losing the extra lira which the visitor now pays for admission to the Palatine.

"During the last few days a number of Greek tombs of the fourth century before Christ have been discovered at Metaponto in Magna Græcia, together with considerable remains of the walls of the old Greek colony in that now desolate spot—one of the dreariest railway junctions in Southern Italy. From Sarno, near Pompeii, comes the news that a house of the first or second century of our era, with Pompeian figures on its walls, has been discovered by accident by some workmen engaged in digging a trench."

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A ploughman, working in a field near Monks Risboro', Buckinghamshire, in March turned up a Roman copper coin of Constantius II. in a remarkably good state of preservation.

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The Rev. C. V. Goddard, of Baverstoke Rectory, Salisbury, sends us the two drawings reproduced on page 163, as illustrating the development of a conventional ornament. He writes: "Nearly every horse in the Austrian

Tyrol has a large ornamental brass comb attached to the collar. Fig. 1 represents an old comb which is mounted on a pad of stiff leather by loops, and a large circular brass button on a leathern thong through the ring



Fig. 1. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

at top (not shown in Fig.). Fig. 2 is a modern specimen; such is usually fixed to the collar without any mount. It will be observed that the old comb has sharp teeth, and could be used, whereas the new has



Fig. 2. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

blunt teeth, and is fixed to the harness as a mere conventional ornament. Fig. 1 is solid throughout, Fig. 2 is cast with hollows in the back. Both were obtained at Meran. It may be added that no harness in Tyrol is

complete without a badger's skin, often lined with red, hung on one of the hames."

The remains of the historic Norman keep at Canterbury are at length to be rescued from their use as a coal store by the local gas and water company. The Mayor, Alderman Bennett Goldney, F.S.A., announced at a meeting on March 21 that the company directors had offered to sell for £1,000, and he had accepted the offer on behalf of the city. He was prepared to accept the financial responsibility until other arrangements could be made.

In the *Times* of April 9 M. Edouard Naville, reporting on the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el Bahari during the past season, describes the discovery of a subterranean sanctuary. Last year the workers stopped at the entrance of a sloping passage extending down below the pavement, the door of which was obstructed by heaps of enormous stones and rubbish. This has now been cleared away, and the passage was found to be a well-cut rock tunnel, going straight down for about 500 feet. "On more than half of its length it is vaulted; two sandstone blocks leaning against each other at the top, and cut in the form of an arch, rest on the rock and on walls of dry stones erected on both sides. Except at the entrance, where there was a pile of stones, the passage was free. Between the two walls there was a path sufficiently wide for a man to go down.

"At the end of the tunnel there is a room of granite made of big blocks extremely well joined, like the chambers in the pyramids. The door was blocked by a stone. One might have expected that this chamber was a tomb, but it seems clear that it had a different purpose. The greatest part of it is occupied by a great alabaster shrine, made of large blocks of that beautiful stone. Except a cornice and a moulding, it has no sculpture or ornament of any kind. The ceiling is made of an enormous monolithic red granite slab, over which comes, again, alabaster."

"This shrine," continues M. Naville, "was empty except for a few well-cut black granite stones, which were part of a casing inserted between the shrine and the walls of the

chamber. In my opinion this shrine was a sanctuary; it was the abode of the *ka*, as the Egyptians called the double or the image of the King, which was represented by a statue now destroyed. In front of the shrine there was a heap of broken wooden figures, fragments of furniture, and a quantity of cloth in which must have been wrapped offerings, or perhaps mummified animals; also a few small pieces of bone said to be human. But there was no trace of a wooden or stone coffin, no definite evidence of a burial. That is the reason why I consider this shrine as a sanctuary. This agrees with a decree found on a large stele at the entrance of the passage, in which a successor of Mentuhetep, of the following dynasty, orders that for what he calls 'the cave of Mentuhetep' should be provided every day food and drink, and whenever a bull should be slaughtered in the great Temple of Ammon, roast meat should be brought to that cave. These offerings are those of a god or of the King adored as such; they are not funerary. The shrine, which is 3.50 metres long, 2.25 metres wide, and 2.50 metres high, is striking by its fine architecture and the beautiful material out of which it is made. It would be extremely difficult to remove it to a museum. It would be an expensive work, also somewhat dangerous. Besides, in a large hall it would by no means produce the same effect as it does in its subterranean granite chamber. It will remain for the present in its deep hiding-place. The passage will be closed by a door, so that people specially interested in Egyptian architecture may reach it; for it is not advisable for tourists to go in, nor would they much enjoy it."

Professor Conway, in a letter to the *Manchester Courier* of April 6, summarizes the results of further excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Manchester. These have led to the discovery of four or five coins, none of which can have been struck before A.D. 117, nor after A.D. 176. One, a rather rare bronze of Antoninus, was certainly struck in A.D. 145. The inferences from the surrounding conditions are that the reconstruction of the buildings took place either before or during the reign of Hadrian, and that

some part at least of the second series of buildings in the north-west corner of the camp may have been destroyed by fire somewhere about the time of Marcus Aurelius. It is a tempting, but unsafe, conjecture to suppose that the wall was built instead of a clay rampart at the end of the second century A.D., to protect the camp from such sudden raids of the brigands of the hills as had possibly caused the fire, or fires, from which the coins on the camp floors have suffered. The work of excavation was to be continued until about the end of April.

On Easter Monday, Mr. R. H. Forster, of the British Archaeological Society, and editor of the *British Archaeological Journal*, in company with Mr. J. Forster, of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, and the Rev. J. King, B.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Berwick, made a tour of inspection round the Berwick Walls, and the results of the survey will shortly be set forth in the *Archaeological Journal*. The nation is gradually realizing the fact that Berwick is the best walled town in England, the only bastioned fortification in the United Kingdom, and the only stronghold in Europe with open rectangular retreats, familiarly known as "flankers."

The *City Press* of March 30, referring to the proposal to demolish the Church of St. Alphage, London Wall, and to unite the benefice to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, remarks that "to the scheme in the main no objection is taken, as the church dates back only to the year 1774, possesses few, if any, historical associations, and cannot lay claim to architectural beauty. Its tower is, however, of unique interest, and to demolish it would be an act of sheer vandalism, utterly unjustifiable in character. Not only did it form part originally of the Elsing Spital, an institution founded in the year 1329 for the relief of the blind, but it is to-day absolutely the last architectural remnant of the numerous smaller charitable institutions of the mediæval City. Moreover, the tower, with its fine arches and its winding staircase, is perhaps unique as a specimen of early Decorated architecture in the City. The contention of archaeologists is that the Bishop of London should be asked



to make it a condition in any scheme of union that the tower should be incorporated in the building erected on the site of the church. Some may be inclined at first to ridicule the suggestion, and to suggest that so placed the tower would be utterly out of harmony with its surroundings; but all who thus criticize may be advised to visit, in Ironmonger Lane, the Rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, and note the successful utilization of the tower of St. Olave Jewry in the new building. A like incorporation might be effected with similarly pleasing results in the case of St. Alphage. The parishioners' sanction to the union suggested should be given solely on the condition that the tower is preserved. So interesting a relic of old-world architecture must not be sacrificed under any considerations." Our contemporary's note is illustrated by a sketch of the fourteenth-century tower.

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The Cambrian Archaeological Association will hold its annual meeting this summer at Llangefni, Anglesea. Llangefni is near Llanerchymedd, celebrated for a most decisive battle between Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and an invading army of Manxmen, Irish, and Normans, in which Owen was triumphant. Near Llangefni, historians say, the crwth, ancestor of the violin, was last played.

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The quaint old town of Winchelsea has just received an interesting addition to its historical mementoes in the shape of its original seal, which had been lost to the borough, although it was well known to have been in the possession of a local private owner for over 100 years. Experts, to whom the recovered treasure has been submitted, place the date of its striking somewhere between the years 1280 and 1300, and it is considered a particularly fine specimen of workmanship. The borough owes its restoration to Mr. Walter Inderwick, son of the late Mr. Inderwick, K.C., who took such keen interest in the fortunes of the town.

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Mr. Vincent Yorke, the honorary treasurer of the British School at Athens, writes to the *Times* of April 10: "Mr. R. M. Dawkins, who is directing the excavations which are being

conducted at Sparta by the British School at Athens, telegraphs that he and his associates have discovered the site of the Sanctuary of Athene Chalkioikos. This sanctuary, known from literature to be situated on the Acropolis, was a famous one in antiquity, and was the scene of the walling up of the royal traitor Pausanias, which is so vividly described in the first book of Thucydides. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the discovery last year of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, and now of this sanctuary; but the new 'find' will entail fresh demands upon the slender fund available for the excavations. The appeal for £1,500 issued last autumn has only brought in £500, and it is most necessary that further support should now be forthcoming. Any contributions sent to me at this address [Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, E.C.] will be gratefully acknowledged."

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The final series of excavations in the Glastonbury Lake Village will be commenced on May 6, and will be continued for six weeks, the work having to be speedily completed in order that a donation of £50 towards the cost may be claimed. The work of exploration will again be in the capable hands of Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. St. George Gray, who, later on, will proceed with the preparation of an important volume giving a complete description of the site and of the results of the excavations.

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A recent discovery of old coins in the well which is being excavated in the ruins of Scarborough Castle has aroused much interest. Some of the coins were sent to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the keeper of the coins at the British Museum, by Alderman Hastings Fowler, the Deputy Mayor of Scarborough, who has written to the local press as follows: "As considerable curiosity has been aroused by the recent finding of coins in the Castle yard well, I think it may be of interest to the public to know something of the facts. The find consists of a large mass of copper or bronze strips out of which coins have been punched, together with a number of imperfectly struck coins. The find took place at a distance of 130 feet from the surface. I have submitted specimens to Mr. H. A. Grueber, the keeper of coins at



the British Museum, and he pronounces the coins to be uncompleted farthings of Charles I., issued between 1626 and 1630. It appears that the right to issue these coins was granted by Charles I. to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane, who no doubt made a considerable profit on their monopoly. The result of this monopoly seems to have been that extensive forgeries of these coins took place, and Mr. Grueber is of opinion that the coins found in the Castle well are forgeries struck at the time, and that in all probability they were thrown down the well to avoid detection."

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In carrying out the excavations for the new nave for Hexham Abbey Church, some very interesting discoveries have been made. As many may be aware, says the *Newcastle Journal* of April 5, there are in the Saxon crypt of the church several Roman worked stones. A roofing slab in the north passage is of considerable historical importance, for the name of the Emperor Geta has been erased from the inscription, as in all similar monuments, in accordance with the instructions of Marcus Aurelius, after the murder of his brother. Another portion of the slab has now been found. The inscription can now be read as follows:

IMP . CAES . L . SEP . S/EVERUS . PI  
PERTINAX . IMP . CA/ESAR . MV .  
AVR . ANTONINUS . PI/VS . AVE .  
VS . ET . PUBLIVS . SEPTIMIVS .  
CAES . COHORTEM . . M . . . .  
VEXILLATIONEM . . . . .  
FECERVNT . SVB . . . . .

The name of Publius Septimus Geta is erased, the final word so much so that it cannot be traced. The stones are divided between s and e in Severus in the first line. The upper part of a well-finished altar, a stone hypocaust pillar, and a number of smaller stones, with various ornaments, are amongst the architectural vestiges. A part of what was apparently a sculptured panel has a finely cut bust of a Roman Emperor, probably Severus, and a portion of a legionary stone has the remains of two panels divided by pilasters with pediments. It is much shattered, but the sculpture is very fine. Also, to the north wall, at a level somewhat

below that of the foundations, are five interments of the Anglo-Saxon period. They are in stone-built graves, which are furnished with stone covers of rough undressed slabs of various lengths. The skeletons are remarkably fresh and clean, and were interred in a fine gravel soil.

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Alderman Jacob kindly sends us the following report, written by Mr. Ferrar, on the progress of the works of preservation now going on at Winchester Cathedral: "We note with some relief that the timber shoring is now being removed from the south side of the presbytery, after most of it has been successfully underpinned. On looking round, the underpinning is not of much interest to the visitor, as very little of this work below can be seen from the ground above, but to the experienced eye, and to those who have anxiously watched the steady progress of the work week by week, and the difficulties that have had to be surmounted, it is with a sigh of relief that we now see the large props being gradually removed, and the building appearing before us with all its ancient grace and line, and looking as undisturbed as if danger had never been within a thousand miles of it, and the greatest praise is due to those who have directed and carried out the work. The underpinning of Bishop de Lucy's work is fast nearing completion under the hands of Messrs. Thompson's large staff of workmen, and those in charge of the work are now turning their attention to the north transept, which has been found to be so much torn about by the movements of this part of the building that a little child could easily crawl into some of the cracks. The same methods of treatment will have to be carried out in this part of the work as are now being employed at the east end, and we hope it will turn out to be none the less successful. The vaulting inside is being very carefully dealt with, and every piece of the old chalk ashlar, where not found broken and crushed with the strains and settlements, is being preserved, which now makes the vaulting a pleasure to behold, and enables anyone to gather what it was like before whitewash and plaster obscured its beauty. The preparations for the restoration of the west front are going on apace; the scaffolding which is now around the north

spire foretells that in a short time we shall see this cracked and shaken part of the cathedral put into proper line, and all the decayed and dangerous stonework removed. A very interesting piece of what appears to be early foundation work has been unearthed during the underpinning excavations in the Lady Chapel. Extra large piles and cross timber (now very rotten and decayed) have been put round this part of the building, probably to help keep it from sinking and otherwise dislodging itself. This will all be removed, together with the chalk and peat, and be replaced by a solid foundation on to the gravel bottom, similar to what is being done in other parts of the building."

Sir Hugh Bell, the Rev. J. W. Medley, and Messrs. K. C. Bayley, Wm. Wright, Cornelius Brown, T. A. C. Atwood, T. W. Greene, T. F. Hobson, and J. H. Etherington Smith, have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

We note with regret the deaths of the Earl of Liverpool, better known, perhaps, by his earlier title of Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A., who took an active part in the work of more than one Northern archaeological society; and of Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, whose works on the antiquities of that ancient town are well known.

Some interesting facts concerning the ancient wills preserved among the borough archives of Bridport were brought to light at a meeting of the Dorset Field Club by the Rev. R. G. Bartelot, Vicar of Fordington St. George. Out of a total of sixty-five documents, no fewer than forty-nine are dated in the fourteenth century; and when it is remembered that the wills of the Canterbury Court date from only 1383, while those of York do not begin till six years later, the historic interest of these Dorset documents, the earliest of which is dated 1268, cannot be overestimated. The church has always been the keeper of documents testamentary, but like the Court of the Hustings in London, and the Corporation of Bristol in their compilation of the *Great Orphan Book*, the Bridport Borough Court in the past actually proved

and recorded in their archives the wills not only of townsmen, but of residents outside their jurisdiction.

While digging the foundations of the new hospital at Ancona in March, the workmen discovered two ancient tombs of the third century B.C., containing a gold ring, gold earrings, and various other artistic ornaments. They also unearthed a bronze sword, which Professor Pellegrini, of Ancona, ascribes to the fifth or sixth century B.C., and which he considers to be almost unique.

In a letter to the *Times*, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Avebury, Canon Greenwell, and Mr. F. Haverfield, make a strong appeal for funds for the systematic excavation of the Roman site of Corstopitum, near Hexham. This site "has long been recognized as likely to offer valuable results to excavators. Situated at the point where the main road from York crosses the Tyne, its position and extent distinguish it alike from the military camps along Hadrian's Wall and from the fortified halting-places on the Roman road; while the former finds of a massive silver dish and two altars with Greek inscriptions show that here are the buried traces of a wealthier and more mixed community than was to be found elsewhere on the military frontier of Roman Britain. The whole area is cultivated land, and has apparently been unoccupied since the time of the Roman evacuation.

"Excavations on the site, with a view to determining its general character, were carried out during last summer by the Northumberland County History Committee. Briefly, the results were to show that the foundations of Roman buildings remained intact at all points, and that in some places walls remained 6 or 7 feet high. Built into one of the walls were discovered the quoins of the largest and most elaborate arch yet met with in the North of England. The outer defences of the town were also found, and the uncovering of painted plaster and flooring of good quality corroborated the view that Corstopitum possessed buildings superior to anything hitherto known near Hadrian's Wall.

"The remains of the Roman bridge were surveyed, three or four of its piers being

found embedded in the northern bank of the Tyne.

"These results demonstrate that the systematic excavation of Corstopitum will yield most valuable information regarding Roman civil life as brought into touch with the troops on the frontier." The treasurer is Mr. Howard Pease, F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Northumberland. An illustrated report of the excavations will be sent to annual subscribers of upwards of two guineas, and to all donors of ten pounds.



The Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on March 19, said: "Professor Marucchi, the distinguished archæologist, who just a year ago gave a very interesting lecture to the British and American Archæological Society of Rome, in which he showed, almost conclusively that the death of St. Peter took place in or near the Vatican and the great church that bears his name, and not, as later tradition affirmed, on the Janiculum, where the church of S. Pietro in Montorio now stands, to-day gave a lecture in the crypt of St. Peter's, the unquestionable site where the sarcophagus of the great Apostle is still to be found.

"Professor Marucchi pointed out that the present basilica stands on the very spot which was once the great villa of Nero, and that many pagan tombs were found there, proving that the grounds of the villa contained a burying-place, probably for the use of Cæsar's household. If St. Peter were martyred there together with the other Christians who perished in the persecution of Nero it would be extremely probable that he would be interred in the tomb of one of Cæsar's servants, since the Epistle to the Philippians proved that Christians were to be found in the household of the Emperor. This would account for the fact that no Christian cemetery grew up round the remains of St. Peter, as so often happened round the resting-place of a specially holy martyr, since the surrounding pagan tombs would render this impossible. Professor Marucchi quoted authorities which prove that from the early days of the second century there was a continuous and undoubted chain of witnesses and tradition which make it certain that the

body of the great Apostle was really to be found there.

"St. Gregory of Tours, who came to Rome as a pilgrim, describes how he descended into the Confession, and saw the sarcophagus; but after the ninth century the tomb was walled up, probably for fear of the Saracens, who at that time were sacking the country round. The little memorial cell, which covered the remains of the Apostle in early days, formed the nucleus which Constantine developed into the first Basilica, which was finally transformed into the Renaissance structure, and crowned by Michelangelo's glorious dome."



On March 28 last (writes a correspondent) a silver denarius of the Emperor Trajan was found by chance at Hammersmith, near the river, at a depth of 5 feet. The coin is in a very fair state of preservation, especially the obverse, with the handsome Emperor's head. The reverse shows Fortune seated, with a cornucopia in one hand and the rudder of the ship of state in the other. The inscription of the type, showing it to date from 116-117 A.D., runs as follows:

Obv.: IMP[ERATORI] CÆS[ARI] NERV[Æ]  
TRAIAN[O] OPTIM[O] AUG[USTO] GERM[ANICO]  
DAC[ICO].

Rev.: PARTHICO P[ONTIFICI] M[AXIMO]  
TR[IBUNICA] P[OTESTATE] COS[ = CONSULI] VI  
P[ATRI] P[ATRIÆ] S.P.Q.R.

And in the exergue: FORT[UNA]  
RED[UX].



Mr. A. Randall Davis, of Oaklands, Hythe, writes: "The recent discovery of an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground on the Dover Hill was explained on March 26 at a joint meeting of the Kent Archæological Society and the Folkestone Natural History Society by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Nichols, with the aid of limelight photographs. A view of each of the graves, some twenty-four in number, with the skeleton *in situ* was shown. Most of the skeletons grasped a small knife in the left hand, the other weapons being on the right side. Several were women and children. One had a shell in the mouth. The feet all pointed to the east. The height varied from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches. One was

6 feet 1 inch. Mr. Sebastian Evans, honorary secretary to the Kent Archaeological Society, said most of the burials took place from A.D. 550 to A.D. 650. It was an ordinary Saxon cemetery, and the slight difference in the position of the feet of the skeletons was probably influenced by the position of the sun at different times of the year. The finding of a shell in the mouth is not altogether uncommon in Kent. There were some proofs that the bodies were buried in coffins.

"A number of fibulæ were found, one being faced with gold and set with white shell and red garnets. Of the two shield bosses one was furnished with silver studs. There were also a sword and several knives, spear-head, amber necklaces, glass beads, keys, pincers, pins, and one piece of Roman pottery.

"The greatest credit is due to the Folkestone municipal body for the care that was taken that everything should be recorded; and by the kindness of Lord Radnor the relics are placed in the Folkestone Museum."



## The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

BY H. F. ABRELL.

(Continued from p. 107.)

### II.—CILURNUM TO AMBOGLANNA.

**F**ROM our comfortable quarters at the George, Chollerford, we go straight up the pleasantly shaded hill, past the lodge-gates of the Chesters, the Wall being in the plantation on our left at first, but soon coming under our road, and, after heavy rain, quite clearly visible, the vallum lines being discernible on our left. From Walwick Hill we get the first of the many fine views we shall see to-day, the countryside being so thickly wooded and smiling with parti-coloured fields that we might be in our native Kent, instead of on the edge of some of the wildest districts in England.

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As we continue the ascent of the next hill, the military way and the Wall part company, the former taking the line of the vallum. We pass on our right Tower Tave, an edifice constructed in the eighteenth century of Wall stones; on our left the south ditch is deep and clear, and at the top the whole vallum system is fully developed. We next pass the traces of a mile-castle, a fine piece of the Wall, fourteen courses high, and a good turret—all in the field on our right. Finally we ascend Limestone Bank, which marks the commencement of the wild, lone country which will be our world for many miles to come. The view from here is magnificent—to the north over Chipchase, and Swinnerton, and "the wild hills of Wannys" of which Edward Armstrong sang so sweetly, and the Carter; to the north-east, Cheviot and its range; and to the south-west as far as Cross Fell. But, fair as the prospect is, duty calls us to look upon one of the most striking instances of the energy and determination of the Roman engineers along the whole course of the Wall. On each side of us the basalt rock has been cut through for a length of about 300 yards, to a depth of about 12 feet and a width of about 20 feet, to form the north fosse of the Wall and the fosse of the vallum. We stand above the excavations, and see, either thrown up around us or lying as left by the Romans, huge masses of rock, the moving of which must have meant enormous labour and high mechanical skill. One mass lies in the fosse of the Wall, which had been prepared for breaking, as we may see by the wedge holes in it, but which had never been loosened. Another, on the bank, which has been split by frost, is calculated to weigh 13 tons, and lies just as it was hoisted out. To me these two ditches in Limestone Bank preach as touching a sermon in stones upon the mutability of human grandeur as there is on this Wall line, so full of such sermons. I don't think the most matter-of-fact antiquary can help moralizing a little as he stands on this lone piece of Northumberland. I once was here alone in the dim light of a fading mid-winter day, and I peopled the glimmering snow-covered rocks with such an array of ghosts, struggling and straining as they hauled and hoisted in response to sharp

Y



word of command, or cheery exhortation, or stinging invective, that I was really glad to get away and leave them at their task. Beyond this we cross Tepper Moor, pass on our left Carrowburgh farm-house, where we get butter-milk (and suffer afterwards accordingly), and reach the station Procolitia. Not much detains the stranger here, as no systematic excavations have been made, but the height of the earth-mounds seems to give promise of success. Six days out of the seven you may sit down for hours at Procolitia and not see half a dozen people, but a few years ago half the countryside made a rush here one summer day when the rumour ran that treasure was to be had for nothing at Carrowburgh; the fact being that a long-disused and half-forgotten well, outside the station on the western side, had been tapped by some prospectors for lead, and found to be packed with altars, articles of ornament and jewellery, carved stones, and, above all, gold and silver coins. Mr. Clayton, however, the owner of the ground, was soon on the spot, and took steps to protect the treasure-trove, but not before many hundreds of coins had been taken away. Mr. Clayton alone secured 16,000. The well is known as Coventina's Well, from dedicating stones to a goddess of that name found here. As her name is not known in mythology, it is supposed that she was the presiding deity of this particular well. Opinion differs as to whether the very varied treasure found in the well represents votive offerings, or whether it points to a story of sudden attack and of panic, during which as many valuables as possible were thrown into the well to escape capture. Procolitia was garrisoned by Batavians.

We continue our journey past the remains of three mile-castles, until, just beyond the twenty-seventh milestone, the military way turns to the left, to follow the line of the vallum, and we follow in deep grass the line of the Wall, and presently reach the Sewingshields farm-house.

This is the centre of a district full of romantic legend. Here was the famous castle of the Seven Shields, written of by Sir Walter Scott in *Harold the Dauntless*, and here King Arthur is more than traditionally said to have held his Court. To the benighted Southern mind King Arthur is

chiefly associated with Cornwall and South Wales, but, as Mr. Bates puts it in his *History of Northumberland*:

"Particular ridicule has been cast on the stories of Arthur's victories over Gauls, Dacians, Spaniards, and Romans; but, considering the polyglot character of the garrisons on the Wall, he may easily have fought and beaten all these, and Moors and Syrians into the bargain, without stirring more than twenty miles from Carlisle." As if the old Wall was not romantic enough in itself as a monument of Roman grandeur and might in a world of shades as dark and as impenetrable as the remotest strongholds of African barbarianism now are, it is not an impossible dream to find it linked some day historically with the life of England's darling Lord of Chivalry.

We get up to the Sewingshields Crag by no primrose path, and noting how the ancient tribal boundary, the Black Dyke, strikes away north-west, in its course from Allenheads, beyond the South Tyne, pause to enjoy the excellent prospect of the line of the Wall ahead of us by Housesteads, and away over the lofty cliffs beyond, with the pools pleasantly known as "the Northumberland Lakes" at their feet.

The Wall stands here about six courses high, and as it is 7 feet thick, with a smooth, grass-grown top, the best plan is to climb up and walk along it. We descend presently to Busy Gap. This, being wide and low, was carefully fortified by the Romans. The north fosse, which has ceased to be since the Wall has run along the crags, more than 1,000 feet high, reappears, and in addition, a large triangular space north of the Wall was ramparted. The Gap probably won its name from being a favourite centre of operations during the Border warfare days. Now it is quiet and lonely enough. The character of the countryside here accords with its history. On either side of the Wall stretches a wild, bare, solitary, wind-swept tract of rolling hill and dale, unbroken by house or tree, of which the silence is only disturbed by the sweep of the wind and the cry of the wild bird, but which has a beauty of its own in bright weather, when the sunshine flecks it with light and colour, as striking as is its weirdness when the storms of winter break



over it. Small wonder is it that Spaniards, Italians, Dacians, who went home after a period of Wall service, spoke of Britannia as on the border of the great unknown Shade World! After Busy Gap we "negotiate" two steepish gaps, and then descend to that which served as the eastern defence of Borcovicus, one of the mile-castles which we pass, standing on a very steep slope.

Borcovicus, or Housesteads, stands on a plateau, bounded on the east by the Knagburn Valley and on the west by a dark plantation. As we cross this valley we may see on our right, north of the Wall, a large basin in the ground, about 100 feet across and 10 feet deep, which is said to have been the amphitheatre of the station, a surmise which has support from the fact that in the Wall opposite are the remains of a large double-portal gateway, with guard-chambers.

We follow the military way to the east gateway of Borcovicus, the Wall joining the rounded north-east corner of the station. The east gateway is in excellent condition, apparently needing but the superposition of a few stones in order to reproduce it exactly as it was. It has the usual double portals, of which the pavement is deeply grooved by chariot wheels, the guard-chambers, the pivot-holes of the gates, and the central stone against which the gates shut. One of the portals has been built up, probably at a late period of the Roman occupation, when the attacks of the barbarians were stronger and the defence weaker—a fact we shall notice elsewhere. The west gateway is even more perfect. The north gateway is best seen from the outside, its splendid masonry and perfect facing-stones not being hidden, as on the inside, by the accumulation of soil. This is one of the finest pieces of work along the Wall. Inside this gate is a large stone trough, and close to it what have been considered to be the remains of a blacksmith's shop. The south gateway is like the others in arrangement, and, like the others, has had one of its portals built up, and the space turned into a room. The south wall here is about 8 feet high.

The interior of the station—nearly five acres—abounds with interesting remains, although, of course, it has been necessary

to take away to museums portable objects, in order to save them from the hands of the spoiler—and they have been busy in times past at Borcovicus. A platform of masonry is conjectured to have been a support for a *balista*, or catapult, a theory which may be confirmed by the discovery of conical stones near it and near the north wall. A large building supported by buttresses is called the "Granary," because the ashes of much burnt corn were found here. The west wall of the station is very fine, fourteen courses of facing-stones being above ground. South of the station are evidences of extensive suburbs; quarry-holes abound in the hill-side, and traces of cultivation may be noticed. For the art treasures discovered here—the carved pillar capitals, the friezes, the fragments of statuary, the altars, and the inscribed stones, all of which testify to Borcovicus having been, like Cilurnum, something more than a mere rugged fortress—we must go to the museums at Chesters and Newcastle.

Altogether, perhaps Borcovicus is the most fascinating station along the Wall, from the fact that the world in which its ruins now stand is so utterly dead and lonesome. At Cilurnum, at Amboglanna, the life of to-day is comparatively close by, but Borcovicus remains far removed from all that can break in to disturb its solemn death silence.

Quitting Borcovicus, we enter a dark plantation on the very edge of the precipitous rocks which overhang a lake. The Wall here is little more than a raised bank of jumbled stones, much encumbered with growth, along which we have to pick our way with some care; but when we issue from the gloom of the trees it becomes high and very well preserved, especially on its northern face. The best plan for the cautious pilgrim is to walk along its top, which is 5 feet broad. It is not quite like the pavement of Piccadilly, but it is safer than plunging along through the deep grass at its base, at momentary risk of spraining an ankle amongst the stones therein hidden. Moreover, the magnificent view of the country on both sides is herefrom most completely enjoyed. Ladies and tender-feet should follow the accompanying military way on the south side, which is easily traceable by the line of field gates. On a fine day nothing can be more enjoyable than a

tramp along these heights; but on a day such as June 26, 1906, when a sou'-westerly gale swept its hardest across the Wall, and with it rain which came down in stinging sheets, it requires enthusiasm not easily damped.

A quarter of a mile from Borcovicus is the Housesteads mile-castle, one of the finest on the Wall. The Wall itself, here more than 9 feet high, forms the north rampart of the castle, and there yet remain on the huge stones on each side of the gap which marks the north gate the "springers" of the arch over it. The castle measures 58 feet from east to west, and 50 feet from north to south; the average thickness of the walls is 9 feet, and on the north side 10 feet. The south angles of the castle are rounded outside and square inside. From the abundant traces of fire here and from other signs, it seems that the little fortress had been overthrown and burned more than once.

Altogether, the Housesteads mile-castle is a relic to be studied leisurely and carefully, for it abounds with interesting features.

We resume our westward journey, and, looking back when we reach the top of the next hill, Cuddy's Crag, we get an excellent view of the course we have traversed. We descend now rapidly, and as the Wall, although of good height, is very rough at the top, it is best to jump down into the grass. We next reach the Hot Bank farm-house. Here we can get refreshment as we examine the engraving of Mr. Spence's Academy picture "Borcovicus," and, if the weather be fine, smoke the pipe of peace outside, and follow the course of the Wall with our eyes, as it dips below us, reappears, enters the dark plantation on the heights above Crag Lough, and winds away in the far distance along the top of the precipices.

Once, when we were young and thoughtless and the sun smote hot, we bathed in Crag Lough. Advice to such as are not ordered mud cure: Don't!

From Hot Bank he who is not pressed for time should leave the line of the Wall and strike due south to visit Vindolana, near Chesterholm, one of the stations south of the Wall and the Roman milestone near thereto. Not that there is much left of Vindolana, nor that there is anything more remarkable about the milestone than that it is the only

one *in situ* in Great Britain. Still, it is a pleasant, picturesque stroll, and we pass under Barcombe Hill—once, they say, Borcum, from which, it is said, the name of Borcovicus is derived—and the farm-buildings, with the old Roman Stane or Carel gate coming down from the highland make a pretty sketch, and it is something to see a milestone which has been doing duty for 1670 years. A mile west of this sturdy old relic, which is 5 feet high and 6 feet in circumference, is the shattered shaft of another. This road, by the way, leads to the Bardon Mill station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

Returning to Hot Bank, we dip down westward to Milking Gap, where the north fosse is deep and clear, and ascend a stiffish hill, Steel Rig; then, if we are conscientious companions of the Wall, we descend the still stiffer western side. This is a genuine bit of rock-work—from the unpractised mountaineer's point of view—and even the Wall, although it shirks nothing, is built with its courses of stones parallel to the plain, and not, as in less marked declivities, following the slope of the ground. Again we ascend and descend to Castle Nick, where are the very good remains of a mile-castle, of which the walls are 6 feet high and 7 feet thick; the depth from north to south 62 feet, and the breadth from east to west 50 feet. There are boundary walls inside, but apparently of later construction than the castle, for during the troublous period of the Border wars the mile-castles, so easily rendered useful as stables, halting-places, and even places of sojourn, were largely utilized by the moss-troopers.

A peculiarity which even the Southern know-nothing must notice is that there is a north gateway in this castle, which simply leads out on to the edge of the precipice. This is cited as a proof that even in Roman days red-tape was not unknown. We ascend gently, and on the other side descend anything but gently by what are fitly called the "Cats' Stairs." Again we ascend, and again we descend, and very roughly, the not far from perpendicular Peel Crag, and reach a broad gap where the wall takes a bend inwards, like the arc of a bow. This bend was strategic, for the ground in

front of the bend was once a deep swamp, and the apparently weak spot in the line of fortification must have often proved a fatal trap to invaders.

We now ascend Whinshields Fell, where the Wall attains its highest point—1,230 feet above the sea-level. The view from the top is magnificent. Westward, far away, glimmers the Solway Firth, beyond which, in dim blue outline, are the Scottish hills. Far away to our right can be seen the masses of Criffel and Birrenswark, and in the middle distance the wild, almost trackless, waste of the Bewcastle Fells.

After a well-earned rest we descend to Shield on the Wall, where are traces of a mile-castle; ascend over rough, rocky ground, and descend steeply to Bogle Hole; climb again, and get down to Caw Gap, the Wall all this time being alternately a wreck and in fair condition. Two more gaps have to be negotiated—I use the word literally, and not in its ridiculous football sense, for all the care of a delicate business transaction has to be exercised if we would avoid tumbles and sprains—and in the third gap stands the interesting Cawfields mile-castle.

Cawfields measures 49 feet north to south, and 63 feet east to west; its walls average 6 feet in height and 8 feet in thickness; and the masonry of the north and south gates is in very fine condition, their width being 10 feet.

About 150 yards west of Cawfields, at Burnhead, one of the best turrets on the Wall was excavated in 1905, its projection from the Wall being 11 feet. Close up to the turret quarries, hateful to the view, have come, and for a long distance the Wall has been destroyed. We cross the quarry yard with evil thoughts in our minds, and regain the north ditch of the Wall, here very deep. Crossing Haltwhistle Burn, we make a steep ascent, and are presently at the important and interesting station Æsica. When I first tramped the Wall, twenty years ago, Æsica was little more than a collection of grassy mounds. Since then careful excavation has proved it to be one of the most interesting of the Wall stations. As an instance I may quote the west gateway, of which Dr. Bruce wrote, "no satisfactory traces remain," and

which is now one of the most remarkable. Æsica covered three acres, without the suburbs, and was garrisoned by a cohort of Asturians from Spain.

The whole of the ramparts and the gates are now above ground, and the chief objects of interest are: (1) The west gate, with its mute story of calamity and destruction, told by the evidence of the built-up south portal, and the rough pavement of the north portal, raised upon the débris of previous ruin—such a rough and hasty piece of work that it is questioned if even degenerate Romans performed it. The latest researches seem to show that there had been three occupations of Æsica, and it is evident that the reconstructing work is of worse quality as we get higher. (2) The fortress arrangement at the junction of the great Wall and the rounded north-west angle of the station. (3) The supposed *ærarium*, or treasure-chamber, of the same character as that at Cilurnum. (4) The remains of a large building which, from its appearance and from relics found there, is supposed to have been the granary, which collapsed and was rebuilt about 230 A.D., according to an inscribed stone discovered. (5) The traces of the water-course on the north side of the Wall, by which the camp was supplied from the Cawburn. There are evidences of extensive suburbs on the south side of the station, and of quarries on the hillsides. Between Æsica and Lowtown, which lies west, the lines of the vallum are seen distinctly, and are particularly interesting to those who agree with Mr. Neilson's theory as to its purpose. In ruined Æsica, but still a more imposing Æsica than that we see to-day, St. Cuthbert is said to have preached during his evangelizing tour through the wild parts of Northumbria.

After Æsica we set to crag-work again, and here the Wall is little better than a rubbish mound; but after Cockmount Hill a good stretch or two appear, the facing-stones on the north side being very well preserved. We pass Allotee Farm, into the walls of which inscribed stones have been built, and then we start the stiff passage of the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. We give the name as spoken and printed, but to him who has already had some hours of up-and-

down work there seem to be more like ninety nicks. It is pretty hard walking, as there is no level and not much smooth ground, but the varied views, the fine air, and the absorbing quest of the Wall, keep one going strongly and enjoyably. At Mucklebank, the highest of the nicks, a fine turret has been comparatively lately excavated, where the Wall makes a sharp southward turn, so that north and west sides of the turret are formed by the Wall.

At Walltown is a spring known as the King's Well, of ancient historical and legendary fame, whereat all good Wall pilgrims drink, and in the crevices of the rocks around wild chives grow abundantly, as they are said to have grown ever since Roman times.

Still continuing up and down the crags, along the very top of which the Wall unswervingly runs, we reach, at two and a half miles from Æsica, the site of Magna, now called Carvoran. It is not strictly a Wall station, as it stands 100 yards south of the vallum on the Stane or Caryl gate, and was probably built before the Wall. The station contained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, but since the days of Stukely, the first half of the eighteenth century, who described the ruins as "stately," the plough has been so constantly at work on the site that very little remains to be seen. Magna, however, is remarkable for the number of valuable and interesting inscribed stones which have been found there, and this, coupled with the facts that two important roads—the Stane gate, running east and west, and the Maiden way, running north and south—came under its walls, and that, as commanding the Tipalt Valley, it was strategically important, would establish it as a station of more than ordinary value.

Here we bid farewell to the lone and mountainous portion of our journey; we descend to the fertile plains, and shall be more or less in touch with the life of to-day for the rest of the way. We pass by Thirlwall Castle, a dark, gloomy mass built of Wall stones, appropriately linked with at least one grim legend, of which the name undoubtedly is derived from the weakness of the Wall's position here. No less than five hill camps—at Glenwhelst Leazes, Chapelrig, Crooks, Thorp and Willowford—testify to the

Roman appreciation of this weakness. We lose here for the first time all traces of Wall and vallum in the broad meadow between the castle and the railway, which we cross near Greenhead Station, but the latter reappears when we reach the Poltross Burn—the border-line of Northumberland and Cumberland.

At the burn-side traces of the retaining walls of the vallum ditch where it crossed are visible, and the cutting through which the stane gate approached the stream, was found to have been lined with masonry. Of the bridge nothing is left, unless a stone in mid-stream is a pier. Above the burn, on the west side, a place locally known as "The King's Stables" probably is the site of the mile-castle which guarded the passage.


Guided by the vallum fosse, which is here very wide and deep, we cross the railway again, and get to the garden of Gilsland Vicarage, where we are courteously allowed to examine the fine length of Wall, with a 30-inch projecting course at its base, and many stones and other relics unearthed here.

*(To be concluded.)*



### Some Antiquities of Tíree.

By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

"HE Captain says, could he see you on the bridge." I left my breakfast and ran up. It was a brilliant morning of blue and white, such as one gets only at sea or on snow-peaks, and the foam was shooting in geysers from skerries and nesses all round us. Well had the Vikings called that harbour Skerry-ness, Scarinish.

"I can't put you ashore," said the Captain. "Oh, but you must," said I; for across the tumult of roller and rock yonder was the shrine of our pilgrimage, low green hills gleaming in the sun, and the ghosts of a thousand romantic years beckoning. For Tíree is an enchanted island. Strange tribes lived there before the dawn of history, and you can pick up their pots and tools in the sand. Unknown architects built fairy castles



on sea-crag and islands; Pictish farmers made the bleak soil into a "land of corn," Tir-heth, while the Saxons were still fighting for Britain; Irish monks found paradise here, *laborantes orantes*; Vikings brought the serpent on their prow and the saga in their wake, then settled as "jarls" and "holds," and bred the MacDonalds who defied King Hakon, and the MacLeans who defied King James. And so down to modern times Tiree has been a land apart, and still teems with the memorials of romance. Had we not read it all in the book of Mr. Erskine Beveridge? and must we return disappointed?

enough to see and sketch, and we could not go hunting for vague relics of sand-blown burials and kitchen-middens. If we could ever come again, there is Brown's hotel near the harbour for headquarters on a longer stay; a "temperance" inn—for it is a teetotal island, whence, some remarked, the tidy and prosperous look of the tarred cottages, so different from the forlorn huts of many West Highland and Hebridean crofters.

Past the Manse, standing rather cheerlessly alone on a wind-swept flat, we came to our first fort, Dun Gott (Fig. 1). This is just a rocky and grass-grown headland,

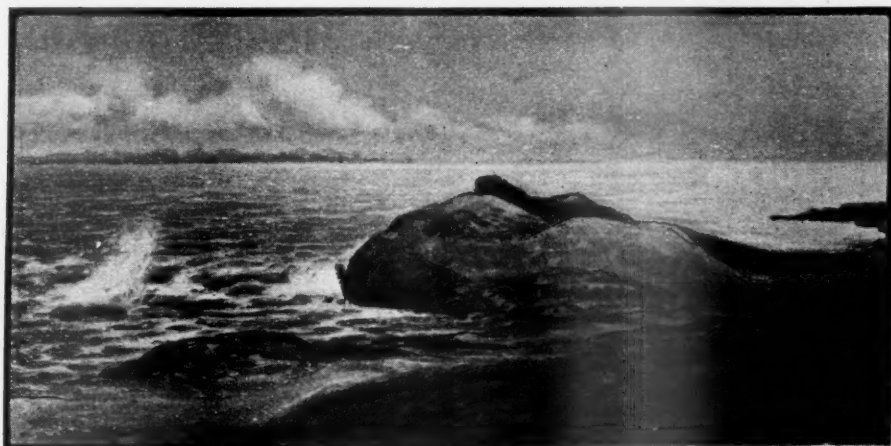


FIG. 1.—DUN GOTT, TIREE.  
(From a sketch by W. G. C.)

This I explained to the Captain on the bridge, and wrested leave from him to go ashore if we could. We did, and never repented it. There was some rather nervous work in getting the ladies from the flooded gangway to the pitching boat, but our Highland padre caught them in stalwart arms as they jumped. At the end of the trip two kind ministers of Tiree were ready to give a hand up the slimy wharf. Wet clothes dried quickly in sun and wind, and we had a glorious day.

We wanted to sample the island; there was not time to explore it. There are fifteen or sixteen sites of ancient chapels, and twice as many of early forts. Three of each were

peninsular at high tide, and then rising but little above the waves. Its scale can be gathered from the fence wall running over it, which would be some 4 feet high. At first one sees nothing to justify the name of Dun, for any stones of its wall have fallen into the sea, or been used in building the fence. But in the hollow of its green cup there are four distinct hut-circles (not, I think, previously mentioned), and traces of more, and under the turf slight suggestion of rampart. Mr. Beveridge gives its size as "some 6 yards by 8."

To restore the fort as it was in pre-Columban days, one must imagine a high wall rising from the rock's edge, with a gate-



way to landward, and dome-shaped houses within. They might hold two dozen of people—hardly more as regular residents—pounding their corn with hammer-stones, cooking their broth in roughly-shaped and rudely-ornamented pots by throwing in the hot pebbles from the fire, chipping arrow-heads of flint, and dressing skins with flint scrapers. Outside would be their coracles on the beach, and on the open grassy plain

load of determined invaders, and yet the labour of its building must have been worth while. Long before the Viking Age there were pirates in these seas, as we gather from Adamnan's *Life of Columba*; it needed no distinction of race to set the ancient Celt against his neighbours, and these forts, fringing the coast, must have been necessary. But they would be most useful rather as refuges than as dwellings, like the peel-

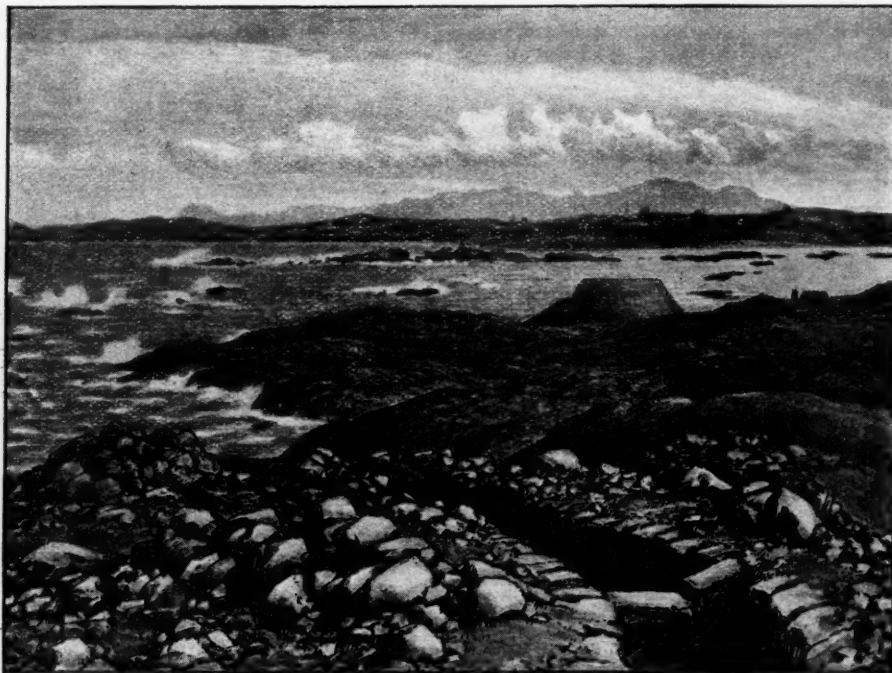


FIG. 2.—DUN BEG VAUL IN THE DISTANCE, FROM THE TOP OF DUN MOR VAUL, TIREE.  
(From a sketch by W. G. C.)

their cornfields and cows. Such details we gather from the remains found in similar forts on the island.

But was it a place of regular residence? In stormy weather, with a wind from the east and a high tide, it would be spray-swept. Out of the small number of families it would hold, very few persons could be effective soldiers, though the ancient Gaelic women fought alongside of their men. So few could hardly garrison it against a boat-

towers near the harbours and at the river-fords of Northern England. When strangers were sighted those of the natives who could run ran to the fort, and held it until the enemy retired with what plunder he could carry off, or was driven from the attack. Such raids were transitory, but farming was always a hardy perennial.

Two miles and a half north of Dun Gott, on the opposite side of the island, is a different type of fort, Dun Beg Vault, and

near that a third type in Dun Mor Vaul. Both are close to the shore of Vaul Bay. Mr. Erskine Beveridge thinks that the name Vaul is evidently of Norse origin, like so many in the Hebrides, and suggests the Icelandic *vágr*, a bay, or *völlr*, a field. The word *vágr* means rather a long inlet, *vœ*, than a bay, and hardly applies here. But he traces the old name Weill, Wyle, or Woill as possibly denoting a strip of flat land stretching across the island northward from the neighbourhood of Scarinish, like another called the Reef, more to the west. This flat land reaches Vaul Bay, and would be the *völl* of the Norse. The terminal *r* is merely the nominative case-ending, usually dropped in derivative place-names in Britain. So that I suggest for a translation of Dun Mor and Beg Vaul, Great and Little Fort of the Fields.

Dun Beg Vaul is a big truncated cone, looking from a distance exactly like a moot-hill. It was built up with many a ton of smallish stones and earth upon a core of rock, and at first approach suggests a huge broch gone to ruin. But on the top, towards the south-east, there is an inner circle of walling, 5 feet thick; and there seem also to have been walls round the bottom of the mound and round the cone half way up, and again round the edge of the summit, so that it must be classed with the more elaborate though minor stone-walled forts. On the flat summit, towards the north, are some small buildings—later, I think, than the ruin of the fort; and on the north side we noticed a rock basin, reminding us of one on Dun Domhnuill in Oransay, which was perhaps useful as a dew-pond or rain-tank. Mr. Erskine Beveridge records a little pottery, kitchen-midden shells and bones, and a few rude hammer-stones, giving as early a date as that of other forts in Tiree. A small hut-circle is on the flat ground to south of the fort, and there are traces of roadways approaching the Dun from the south-east and east.

This fort is near the still greater work of Dun Mor Vaul, and within full view of it, as the sketch shows (Fig. 2). Dun Mor Vaul is called by Mr. Erskine Beveridge a "semi-broch," and is one of a series which he has found in Tiree in four clearly-defined

examples, while he can only suspect one in the many duns of the neighbouring island Coll, and can only suggest that some of the more ruined brochs of the Long Island may have been of this type. So very limited is the area of "semi-brochs" that they can hardly be said to exist outside Tiree; and yet they are of curious interest in the history of primitive architecture.

A broch, roughly speaking, is a big round tower, built without mortar, and having passages in the thickness of its walls all round the tower, and one over another, with windows looking inwards to the well of the tower, and stairs in the passages, winding round to the top. People could hardly have lived in those passages—they are too narrow, but through them the defenders could reach the "fighting-deck" on the top. As a matter of fact, in any broch where the remains are pretty complete there are hut-circles in a sort of outer bailey, and there, no doubt, people lived. A "semi-broch" is a one-story broch with no stairs. It seems like the transitional form between the round stone fort with guard-rooms in the thickness of the walls and the high broch. In the sketch the passage is seen, as excavated some years ago, with one roofing-slab still in place. It is built of bigger stones than Dun Beg Vaul, and this, together with its more complicated structure, suggests a somewhat later period of development, though the finds recorded (pottery, hammer-stones, pebbles, flints, etc.) give no hint of difference in the culture of the inhabitants, and the exterior ramparts, enclosing hut-circles and a well, are not unlike what we have observed already. In the sketch the smooth, rounded hill to the right, with a heap of stones on its side, is part of the great exterior rampart.

And yet why should these two forts be so close together if contemporary? Dun Mor may have superseded Dun Beg, as many a new mansion has superseded the old castle near it. The convenience of getting upon the "fighting-deck" at any point, by rising out of the passage without exposing oneself in the act, would be an improvement upon the old plan of standing up there as a target. At any rate, it gives us a high idea of the architectural inventiveness of the Picts, the traditional "fairy" masons of all the North

of Britain, to see them try one form after another of laborious and costly fortification. They had only rough stones to use, and how cleverly they handled their materials!

On our way back to Scarinish we revisited the three chapel sites at Kirkapoll, the Norse *Kirkju-bol*, "kirkstead." Of these one has lost its chapel except traces of foundations, and retains only the burying-ground, known as Claodh Mor or Claodh Odhrain (St. Oran's Graveyard). The larger and more recent of the two standing ruins is called from its

in Tiree; fire and water have swept them entirely away, as in Iona. But since the monasteries of the period were so very commonly fortified, we might expect the sites to be in or near Duns. One of these monasteries in Tiree was that known anciently as Artchain, founded by St. Findchan, and Ardkirknish is supposed to represent the place. This is close to Dun Balaphetrish, "the fort of the town of St. Patrick," a large flat space, strongly ramparted, like the fortified monasteries in Ireland, and like the



FIG. 3.—THE ROCK CHAPEL.  
(From a sketch by Miss D. S. Collingwood.)

graveyard Claodh Beg; the smaller and more ancient is believed to have been dedicated to St. Columba, for it seems to be mentioned in a Papal document (published by Munch) as the Church of St. Columba "de Kerepol Sodorienensis diocesis," and it is generally known as the Rock Chapel, because it stands perched on a rocky mound alone and unenclosed.

There are naturally no remains of the wattled churches and monasteries of the Columban period, of which four are recorded

site which I have elsewhere discussed as possibly representing Columba's Rath in Iona. But there is no fort at Soroby, usually identified with Columba's own foundation in Tiree at "campus navis, id est Mag-lunga"; nor can we yet say where the monasteries stood which St. Comgall (565) and St. Brendan (about the same time) founded here.

Our chapels are many centuries younger. The Rock Chapel has two lancet windows at the east end (not seen in the sketch, Fig. 3),

though the narrow door (seen in the sketch) is round-headed—no proof of twelfth-century building in the Hebrides, where round arches and grave crosses survived to a late period. At the west end, outside, is a little recess, apparently for an image. No engraving or photograph can suggest the curious blend of gold and grey which the lichen has given to both these ruins, making their colour gorgeously rich in the sunshine against the blue of the sea and sky.

case of the forts, why are these three churches so close together and so nearly of a date? At Bowes in North Yorkshire there are two fonts apparently of the twelfth century, one broken. It seems as though a Scottish raid smashed the fine original basin, and village art produced a ruder substitute. So here, in the wars of the clans, following the transfer of the Hebrides from Norway to Scotland, perhaps the site was more than once desecrated, and religious feeling required a new



FIG. 4.—CLAODH BEG.

(From a sketch by Miss Hilde Hamburger.)

The chapel at Claodh Beg (the smaller graveyard, but the bigger chapel) is more recent, though Muir assigned the thirteenth century (Fig. 4). But its round arches are again no proof, and the West Highland grave-slabs in it are late of their style; one is dated 1495. These slabs, we were told, have been rubbed by Lady Victoria Campbell as models for a local carving-class—a capital example of using native subjects for native art. But, as we asked before, in the

erection. Even in heathen times this was felt and done. We have the tenth-century example of the desecration of the temple on Thorsness in Iceland, and its rebuilding on a site at some little distance.

At Claodh Mor (Claodh Odhrain) traces of foundation have proved that there was a chapel, as might be inferred, and the presumption is that it was dedicated to St. Oran, who was, from the legend of his living burial, the tutelary of graveyards. Here there are



late mediæval and modern tombs, but one stone with a plain Latin cross incised appears to date back to an earlier age than any other remains at Kirkapoll. The dedication to St. Oran would suggest a possibly earlier date than either of the existing chapels, as at Iona, though by no means necessarily carrying us back to the Columban period.

The famous cross at Soroby is so well illustrated in Mr. Erskine Beveridge's *Coll and Tires* that it needs no attempt to sketch and describe it. The other forts, though each has a character of its own, are more or less repetitions of the types here given—strange and fascinating problems not yet wholly solved by the antiquary, but still awaiting the exploration and comparison which shall turn their misty romance into the no less poetical twilight-glimmer of our Northern Mother Age.



### "The Parish Clerk."\*

**T**HE parish clerk was once so important a figure in matters ecclesiastical—the mediæval clerk's duties were multifarious—his office is associated with so much in Church history and ritual that is of interest, and he himself has become the centre of such a mass of anecdote and tradition, that it is surprising that a complete monograph on him and his office was not published long ago. The gap, however, is now most satisfactorily filled. The story of the parish clerk could not have been placed in better hands than those of Mr. Ditchfield. In the handsome volume before us he has done full justice to the theme. The book is not only a most entertaining storehouse of anecdote, but it discusses fully and well the archaeology—if we may use the word—of the clerk's office.

The clerkship in mediæval times seems often to have served as a kind of apprenticeship to the ministry, being accepted by poor scholars with a view to later service in the

higher office. Mr. Ditchfield quotes the will of a rector in 1389, who bequeaths to "John Penne, my clerk, a missal of the New Use of Sarum, if he wishes to be a priest, otherwise I give him 20s."; in 1337 a Giles de Gadlesmere left "to William Ockam, clerk, two shillings, unless he be promoted before my death"; a canon of Newburgh asked for Sir William Plumpton's influence that his brother might have a clerkship, and "even the sons of kings and lords did not consider it beneath the dignity of their position to perform the duties of a clerk." These duties were varied; they often included the opening of the church, the ringing of bells, the oversight of books and vestments for the priest, singing in the choir, the sweeping of the floor of the church, the care of the roofs and gutters, and generally the oversight of all church furniture. At special seasons he had special duties. He provided palms for Palm Sunday, watched the Easter sepulchre "til the resurrection be don," and then took down the "lenten clothys" from the altar and rood. For flagellation he provided discipline rods. He bore holy water to the parishioners, distributed portions of the loaf blessed by the priest, and performed a variety of other functions, which often varied in different parts of the country. He was sometimes, for instance, schoolmaster and choirmaster, as shown by extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts quoted by Mr. Ditchfield.

The clerk's most important duties were, of course, those connected with the part he took in the services of the church, in reading and singing. He had a right to read the epistle and one of the lessons; he chanted the opening words of the psalms when they were sung, and read psalms and responses when they were not sung. As the office sank in esteem, and was filled by men of little education, the part played by the clerk became restricted, until in days still within living memory he was little more than a survival.

Mr. Ditchfield, after discussing the antiquity and continuity of the office, and after treating fully of the mediæval clerk and his duties, deals in a succession of chapters, brightly written and abounding in illustration and anecdote, with the clerk in literature, in smuggling days, and in epitaph; with the

\* *The Parish Clerk.* By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. With 31 illustrations. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 340. Price 7s. 6d. net.



company of parish clerks, the clerks of London—their duties and privileges, Clerkenwell and Clerks' Plays, clerks and parish registers, the clerk as a poet, as a giver out of notices, and in art; women clerks, Yorkshire clerks, old clerks and their ways, and so on through a variety of delightfully readable chapters. The book abounds with good stories of all dates, from Jacobean and earlier times downwards. Some are familiar; very many are new; all are good. We cite a few examples. First, the poetical clerk. One of these worthies, in a North Devon parish, who had a great admiration for Bishop Phillpotts of Exeter, on giving out the hymn, said: "Let us sing to the glory of God, and of the Lord Bishop of Exeter." On another occasion when the Bishop visited the church he was surprised to hear the clerk give out at the end of the service, "Let us sing in honour of his lordship, 'God save the King.'" The Bishop rose hastily, saying to his chaplain, "Come along, Barnes; we shall have 'Rule, Britannia!' next."

Next, the clerk as notice-giver. The laxity of things in early nineteenth-century days is revealed by the story of the Shropshire clerk who on Easter Day announced, "Last Friday was Good Friday, but we've forgotten un; so next Friday will be." A Northumbrian clerk used to give out the metrical version of one of the most beautiful of the Psalms thus:

As pants the 'art for coolin' streams  
When 'eated in the chaise,

which, Mr. Ditchfield remarks, "seems to foreshadow the triumph of modern civilization, the carted deer." Stories of sporting clerks abound. One on Quinquagesima Sunday announced with regard to Ash Wednesday, "There will be no service on Wednesday—'coss why? Mester be going hunting, and so beeze I!"—with triumphant emphasis.

A few miscellaneous stories in conclusion. An old country clerk, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This 'ere is the tomb of Thomas 'Ooper and 'is eleven wives." One day a lady remarked: "Eleven? Dear me, that's rather a lot, isn't it?" The old man looked at her gravely and replied: "Well, mum, yer see it was an 'obby of 'is'n." At Barkham, Mr. Ditchfield's own church,

there is an old clerk who succeeded his father fifty years ago. The father's name was Elijah, and on one occasion, during the rebuilding of the church, he attended service at a neighbouring parish church, but arrived late, just as the rector was giving out his text—"What doest thou here, Elijah?" Elijah saluted respectfully, and made reply: "Please, sur, Barkham Church is undergoing repair, so I be cumed 'ere!" A London clergyman, preaching in a Wiltshire church which possessed an illiterate clerk, after discoursing on the story of the demoniac at Gadara and the destruction of the herd of swine, was anxious to find out how far his hearers had listened to or understood his sermon. So on the Monday he asked the clerk if he understood it. The clerk replied by a doubtful "Yes." "But is there anything you do not quite understand?" said the parson; "I shall be only too glad to explain anything I can, so as to help you." After a good deal of hesitation and head-scratching, the clerk replied: "Who paid for them pigs?" At another church a stranger taking the duty remarked upon the weather, venturing the assertion that it promised to be a fine day for the haymaking to-morrow. "Oh, sir," replied the clerk, "they do say that the hypocrites can discern the face of the sky."

But we must stop. We have picked out but a few of Mr. Ditchfield's plums. His book, which is written by the pen of a practised penman, besides its solid value as a very useful contribution to a minor branch of ecclesiastical history, is a delightful miscellany of anecdotes of worthies of an outworn type, and of graphic pictures of conditions of Church life now practically extinct.

A. L. G.



## The English Gipsies in 1818.

By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, LL.D.



DO not remember in the course of my excursions in gipsy literature to have met the name of D. Copsey of Braintree. He is entitled to remembrance as a keen, as well as a friendly, observer of the Romanis in

the early years of the nineteenth century. His attention was called to the subject by the publication of John Hoyland's well-known *Historical Survey*, which appeared in 1816. In a letter to the *Monthly Magazine*, then under the editorial control of Sir Richard Phillips, of whom Borrow has given so prejudiced a portrait, Mr. Copsey gives some particulars of his intercourse with the Lovell family. He writes from Braintree, October 22, 1818, and a portion of his communication is worth reprinting. He begins by mentioning Hoyland's book, and proceeds:

"Since the perusal of the above work I have looked anxiously for the arrival in this neighbourhood of some of these English Arabs; but I was not gratified by meeting with any till about the middle of the present month. Having observed some smoke arising in one of the retired lanes near this town, I approached the spot, and discovered that it proceeded from a fire kindled by some gipsies, for the purpose of preparing their supper. The family consisted of four persons—viz., an old man and woman, their daughter, aged about eighteen, and a little boy, whose father and mother, as they informed me, were travelling in another part of the country. Recollecting that the writer of those amusing papers, under the title of 'A Walk to Kew,' which appeared lately in the *Monthly Magazine*, had mentioned the unwillingness of this people to give any information respecting their language, and being furnished with a copy of the list of words given in Mr. Hoyland's work, I was desirous of ascertaining how far it was correct, and of obtaining from them a more extended vocabulary. I found that they understood nearly all the words in my list; and they very readily communicated to me all the information I requested.

"The following is a list of the words and phrases with which they furnished me. I am aware that my mode of spelling the words is open to much dispute and objection; I have endeavoured to choose such combinations of letters as serve to express, as nearly as possible, the sounds pronounced by the gipsies. In the phrases I could not exactly discover the separate words of which they were composed, as these persons uttered

them with great rapidity, and were unable to give me any information on this point.

House	...	Kair.
Fire	...	Yog.
Food	...	Hóbben.
Good food	...	Kózo hóbben.
Bad food	...	Kannélla.
Tobacco	...	Toovolóo.
Pipe	...	Swéglah.
Candle	...	Moómlée.
Candlestick	...	Moómlingoree.
Hat	...	Stádee.
Shoes	...	Chórhór.
Coat	...	Chaókhór.
Waistcoat	...	Bángaree.
Breeches	...	Boolingoree.
Stockings	...	Hóovelah.
Knife	...	Chóoree.
Fork	...	Hormíngoree.
Plate or dish	...	Chórróo.
Kettle	...	Bilárrah.
Tea	...	Mootamóngree.
Sugar	...	Góodloo.
Butter	...	Kil.
Spoon	...	Rotsch.
Whip	...	Chókenee.
Horse	...	Gri.
Saddle	...	Bóshta.
Boy	...	Cháavo.
Girl	...	Chay.
Woman	...	Mónishee.
Man	...	Moosh.
Brother	...	Pállah.
Sister	...	Pénna.
Church	...	Kongrée.
Cold	...	Shil.
Water	...	Páwnnee.
Hand	...	Vast.
Foot	...	Péro.
Face	...	Mooi.
Day	...	Devús.
Night	...	Ráttee.
Wood	...	Kosháw.
Yes	...	Ahwah.
No	...	Nah.

I am sick—Nah falée shum.

I walk, or am going away—Jortóokee.

I run—Praaser.

How do you do, brother?—Sársum pállah?

Very well—Very dooster shum.

What is your name?—Pen your naave?

How far have you travelled to-day?—How  
 dóvee ánkée devús?  
 The horse trots well—Gri jaramíshts.  
 Whither are you going to-day?—Kyshinka  
 jásha káta devús?  
 I go to church—I go káta kongrée.  
 The wind blows cold—Bával póorah shil.  
 I am hungry—Bókolo shum.  
 Fine weather—Fina devús.  
 Bad weather—Shillalée devús.  
 It rains—Bíshenoo delláh.  
 I am sleepy, and must go to bed—Sootée  
 shum, mussa jaw saváh.  
 Farewell—Deverúsa.

"I have now to communicate the answers these gipsies gave to several questions which I proposed to them respecting their mode of living, etc., etc. The name of the persons composing this family was Lovell; the old man was more than sixty years of age, his wife not so old. They appeared to enjoy very vigorous health, and declared that they never felt any great inconvenience from sleeping abroad, and were wholly free from rheumatic affections, although they very frequently slept on the ground when it was very wet; and their tent would not have protected them from a smart shower of rain.

"They spoke of many old persons whom they knew among the different tribes, and believed that, in general, the gipsies enjoy very good health. They encamp in the country during seven months in the year, and generally go to take up their winter quarters in London early in November, unless the season be very mild. Occasionally they have passed the winter in their tents; but this is very rarely done.

"Last year this family had travelled into the West of England; and during the past summer they had not left Essex.

"The man called himself a tinker, and the woman said she sold earthenware; but they had none with them when I saw them. They denied practising fortune-telling, but the old woman had too much the appearance of a Sybil to countenance such an assertion. They prefer pitching their tents in the same place every year, unless opposed by the farmers. They had not met with many travelling companies this year—having seen only three or four; and they disavowed all

knowledge of any form of government existing among them, and denied that they had any regular communication established between the different tribes. On this point, however, I think they were unwilling to satisfy my curiosity; for they certainly have some mode of conveying speedy intelligence to each other; and the following circumstance, which has been related to me, seems to establish this fact beyond a doubt. About thirty years ago a gipsy was under condemnation in Bury Gaol; and very shortly after the sentence of death had been passed, the lanes near the town were filled with the numerous tribes of gipsies, who encamped there, waiting the issue of the sentence.

"Had there not been some form of government, and a regular communication among them, these different tribes, who were dispersed all over England, could not have so soon assembled into one spot. It appears that considerable doubts had arisen in the minds of some of the inhabitants of Bury respecting the guilt of this man; and they so warmly interested themselves in his behalf that he was eventually liberated.

"My gipsy, Joseph Lovell, disclaimed, with every mark of abhorrence, the charge of eating the carcasses of animals found dead in the fields; but such an allegation is made in the work of Mr. Hoyland.

"They solemnize their marriages in the Established Church, and bury their dead in consecrated grounds. The girl belonging to this family could read and write, having been instructed in London at her father's expense; but the old people were illiterate. They had never possessed a Bible, but received one (which I procured from the Bible Association in this town) with the greatest appearance of thankfulness, and promised that it should be read to them daily."

The remainder of Mr. Copsey's letter is devoted to extracts from *L'Office et Auctoryte des Justyces de Peas* (1538), which show how "tramps" were regarded in the Tudor days.

The Daniel Copsey who wrote *Essays* (1821) and *Studies in Religion* is, it may be conjectured, identical with our student Romanes, but I am not aware of any further



contributions of his to the literature of the English gipsies.

It would take too much space to examine the vocabulary in detail, but it can be usefully compared with the forms in Borrow's *Lavo-Lil* and in the excellent lexicon in Crofton and Smart's *Dialect of the English Gipsies*.



## The Painted Glass in Milton Abbey Church.

BY THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., VICAR.

**T**HERE is no record of any painted glass in the Abbey Church of Milton, Dorset, prior to the time of Abbot William de Middleton (1481-1525). The choir windows were painted in mosaic at his cost, and he glazed the windows of St. John the Baptist's Chapel at the east end of the north aisle of the church—"fenestras suis vitravit sapientib'us."

The Abbey Church to-day contains no pre-Reformation coloured glass except that in the dwarfed east window of seven lights above the high altar screen (see illustration). This glass was put in its present position in the year 1789, under the guidance of Joseph Damer, Lord Milton. Some of the glass came from the windows of the chamber within the dining-room, and from the Star Chamber, in the monastic house—e.g., the Arundell, Trenchard, and Hussey coats; and some came out of the windows in the Baptist's Chapel aforesaid. Most of the glass is decorative—geometrical patterns, roses and leaves of various colours, etc. But in the first, fourth, sixth, and seventh lights there are five coats of arms, of which a description follows:

### 1. Trenchard Coat.

First and fourth: Grand quarters.

First and third: Pale of six, argent and sable.

Second and fourth: Azure (*Trenchard of Lytchett Matravers, Dorset*).

Second and third: Grand quarters.

Ermine, a maunch gules with a fleur-de-

lis or (*Mohun*: these arms are usually blazoned Gules, a maunch ermine, etc.).

### 2. Royal Coat.

First quarter: Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or (*France*).

Second and third quarters: Gules, three lions passant guardant or (*England*).

Fourth quarter (*mutilated*): the arms of France should be here.

### 3. The Arms of King Athelstan, Founder of Milton Abbey.

Per saltire gules and azure, a cross botoné on a mound crowned or. Motto: *Spes mea in Deo est*.

### 4. Hussey Coat.

First and fourth: Or, a cross vert.

Second: The effigies of a woman (*query*, a hussy) (*Hussey*).

Third: Barry of six ermine and gules, impaling—

Argent, three chaplets gules between a pale countercharged argent and gules (*Whapload*).

### 5. Arundell Coat.

First, quarterly: Argent, five martlets sable, one, two, two (*Arundell*, wrongly blazoned. It should be sable, six martlets argent, three, two, one).

Second, quarterly: In the first and fourth quarters, Gules, a fess indented of four fusils ermine (*Dinham*); in the second and third, Gules, a double arch and a single arch argent (*De Arches*, co. Devon).

Third: Gules, an escutcheon or within an orle of martlets argent (*Chideock*, co. Dorset).

Fourth: Azure, a bend or (*Carminow*, co. Cornwall).

In the first, fourth, and seventh lights of the window, Abbot William de Middleton is commemorated. In a lozenge there is a W with a pastoral staff and three rudders. The rudder is the badge of the family of Willoughby de Broke, and possibly William, *Abbas de Middleton* (i.e., Abbot of Milton), was connected with that ancient family, which, in the fifteenth century, had connections with the county of Dorset. There is also a shield containing the monogram W. M. and pastoral staff, with a black-letter inscription

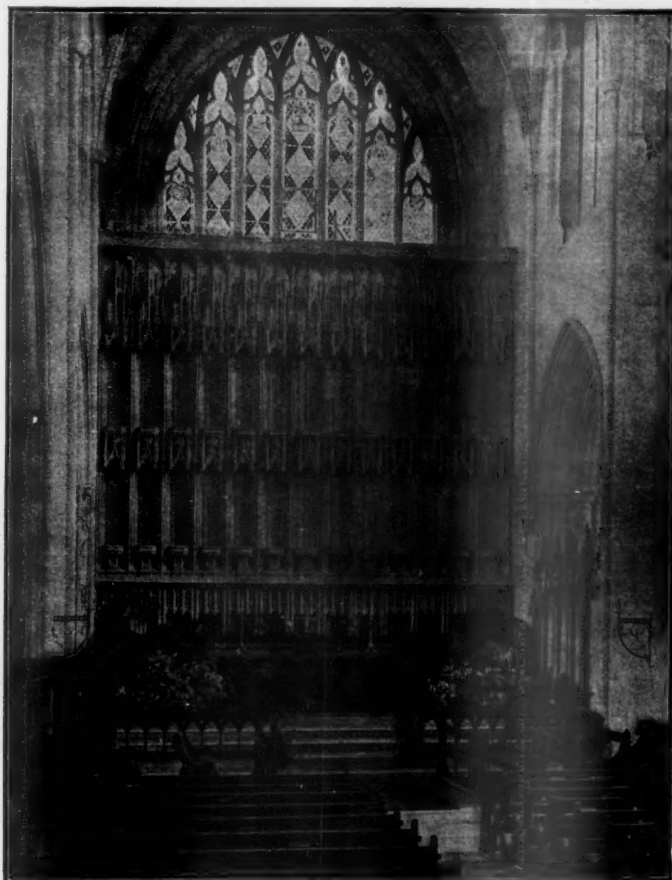


which is indecipherable. The rudder-badge often appeared in the windows of the monastic house at Milton—a mark of Abbot William's many benefactions; and it also appears with the Abbot's monogram in two windows in Melcombe Bingham Church, Dorset.

The only other interesting pieces of glass in the dwarfed window show a kneeling monk

In connection with the glass in the windows of Milton Abbey, it may be of interest to add the tradition that John Milton "planned" his *Il Penseroso* at Milton, and that the following lines in the poem are supposed to have been suggested to him by the Abbey Church:

But let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloister's pale,



in a dark blue habit, an angel blowing a trumpet, and the sun shining on an inverted crown.

The north window of the north transept of the church contains some eighteenth-century armorial glass (the Damer family), and the Jesse window in the south transept is by the elder Pugin.

VOL. III.

And love the high embow'd roof  
With antic pillars massy proof,  
And storied windows richly dight  
Casting a dim religious light;  
There let the pealing organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear  
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into ecstasies,  
And bring all heav'n before mine eyes.

2 A

## The Progress of Antiquarian Research up to and in the Nineteenth Century.

BY SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., V.-P.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 140.)



ET us now turn to the prehistoric archæology in vol. lvii. There is none. The labours of Sir John Evans and others had set the science upon so firm a basis that there was nothing then to be added. To this result Sir John Lubbock, now Lord Avebury, the present President of the Society, largely contributed, when in 1865 he published his classical work on Prehistoric Times. In that work he laid down the distinction between the palæolithic and neolithic divisions of the great Stone Age, a distinction not only marked by differences in the form of the implements, the later ones being polished and the earlier ones only roughly chipped, but covering an enormous lapse of time, and marking an absolute change in character and in habits. We have to adopt high sounding Greek words for scientific purposes, but these only mean "old stone" and "new stone" respectively. Palæolithic man was a hunter and a savage; neolithic man was an agriculturalist and had made some progress towards civilization. From the beginning of the one to the end of the other extends a lapse of untold centuries.

Mr. Worthington Smith, in an excellent little book entitled *Man the Primeval Savage*, sums up what we know and what we are entitled to conjecture about the workers of these palæolithic implements; but even these must have had still ruder predecessors. "It is clear that man must have existed for thousands of years as a being incapable of designing and making stone weapons and tools of geometrically correct form. The primeval savage first detected in Northern Europe is already a skilful designer and maker of tools of different designs, obviously made for different purposes and indicating provision for a variety of wants and experiences." Of his predecessors we have no remains that we can look upon with confidence. The rough stones called coliths

may or may not have been their work. It has been shown that these can be produced in any number by a mere mechanical process, simulating the operations of Nature. That is what might have been expected: for man would first use a naturally chipped flint and then chip one himself long before it would occur to him to work it into a definite form.

We thus see, as one of the products of nineteenth-century research, that the hint of Mr. Frere that his weapons might be referred to a very remote period indeed, even, as he quaintly puts it, beyond that of the present world, has developed into a completely equipped evolutionary science. My friend Dr. Robert Munro, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, has traced the history of man to its very source, and has reasoned out the consequences that followed from his acquiring the erect position. In his address to Section H of the British Association at Nottingham in 1893 he remarked that "in the process of organic evolution it would almost appear as if Nature acted on teleological principles, because many of her products exhibit structures which combine the most perfect adaptation of means to ends with the greatest economy of materials." He showed that man is distinguished from all other animals by the fact that, in the normal position of walking or running, he carries his body upright—i.e., with the axis of the vertebral column perpendicular. The upper limbs are relieved from their original function of locomotion. The lower limbs are strengthened by the development of the calf of the leg. The organs which in the foot are applied to supporting the weight of the body and mechanically impelling it forwards are in the extremity of the arm modified into the human hand, the most complete and perfect mechanical organ Nature has ever produced. Its position gives to man a superiority of attack and defence over all other animals. With the advantage of these manipulative organs and a progressive brain, man gradually developed a capacity to understand and utilize the forces of Nature. He fashioned tools and weapons, and acquired a knowledge of the uses of fire. Every addition to his knowledge widened the basis for further discoveries. The progress of humanity on these lines was slow,

but in the main steadily upwards. Thus the civilized world of modern times came to be fashioned.

With regard, therefore, to the science of prehistoric archaeology, we may rightly claim that the nineteenth century has seen its very beginning and its complete construction. There are still problems to be worked out—e.g., the possibility of a mesolithic interval between the palæolithic and neolithic times; but the structure of the science itself rests upon a sound basis.

Next in the order of antiquity of the articles in the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia* is another link with the present stage of antiquarian research. It is an account of the fall of some of the stones of Stonehenge on January 3, 1796, by Mr. W. G. Maton. This was the fall of one of the great trilithons of the inner circle. The author remarked that in the cavities left in the ground there were a few fragments of stone and some masses of chalk. The capstone was caught against one of the trilithons of the outer circle. Mr. Maton estimated the weight of the three fallen stones as seventy tons, of which the capstone counted for more than eleven. The height of the two other stones was respectively 22 and 23 feet.

On the very last day of the nineteenth century two stones of the outer circle fell, and the attention of Sir Edmund Antrobus, the public-spirited owner of this great structure, was directed to the measures necessary to be taken to prevent further havoc. He called to his assistance an advisory committee of antiquaries, over which Lord Dillon, then President of the Society, presided, and they proceeded to Stonehenge, and reported on the steps they considered should be taken. The most important of these was the restoring to an upright position the great leaning stone, said to be the largest native monolith in Britain. This operation was effected with remarkable skill and success by Professor Gowland. A wooden frame or cradle of stout timbers was first fitted carefully to the stone. This was connected by means of strong cables with two powerful winches about 45 feet distant. The stone was raised 2 or 3 inches at a time, and at each interval was shored up with larch struts. After it had been set upright in a south-west direction, its

inclination to the south-east was rectified by means of a hydraulic jack working against the lower side of the cradle until the sloping side of its base practically rested on its old supporting stone. The raising of the stone began on September 18, 1901, and was finished on September 25.

In this great and costly undertaking Sir Edmund Antrobus showed himself to have been guided by the best motives that can actuate a landed proprietor in dealing with a monument of high antiquity, as well as by the best available expert advice. He realized that, as Stonehenge had come down to him with a record of many centuries, so it was for him to protect it from injury and preserve it for the generations to come. To prevent damage by mischievous trespassers he surrounded it at some distance with a fence so designed that it did not interfere with the view of the monument, and he took the necessary steps to divert a road which had been made through its very centre. By a strange perversity, these things, which ought to have won him commendation, were made matter of complaint, and a society having for its declared object the protection of the interests of the public took action against him in the law-courts. It ended in the complete vindication of Sir Edmund's proceedings, and in the establishment of his rights as proprietor—a decision which may some day prove inconvenient when a real grievance arises against an ill-advised and destructively-minded owner.

The antiquity of Stonehenge was a question that interested our forefathers. Hearne records in his *Diary* (Oxford Hist. Soc. edition, 1906, vol. vii., p. 350) that on the night of April 19, 1722, he was in company of Dr. Halley and Mr. Bradley, the two Savilian professors. Dr. Halley had a strange, odd notion that Stonehenge was as old, or at least almost as old, as Noah's flood. Professor Gowland, in the paper describing his work, and the discoveries he made in the course of it in the fifty-eighth volume of *Archæologia*, also discusses the question of the antiquity of Stonehenge, arriving at the conclusion that it was erected during the latter part of the neolithic age, or the period of transition from Stone to Bronze, which he thinks should be placed at least as far back as 1800 B.C. While he was engaged upon this inquiry,



upon purely archæological grounds, Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose were busy in calculating the antiquity of the monument upon the assumption of its having been a solar temple, so constructed that at that time the midsummer sun would rise at its exact centre; and they estimated the date at which this condition would have been fulfilled at not more than 200 years before 1680 B.C. This is certainly a wonderfully close agreement, and may be taken as marking the progress which the nineteenth century has seen in the comprehension of these great structures. Many of the stone monuments of the country have long been used as quarries by the inhabitants, and they are still insufficiently protected from destruction, but we have learned much about them since the days of Stukeley and Halley.

Of the next great epoch in our history—the Late Celtic period—it is curious to notice that neither vol. xiii. nor vol. lvii. contains any trace. This was the period of growing civilization which preceded the Roman occupation of this country. We know of it from numerous finds made in various places, especially in the South of England. We have also the direct testimony of Pytheas, a Greek traveller, who visited this country 330 B.C. We know that our Celtic ancestors had a gold coinage, on which they stamped Greek designs, which perhaps they had learned from Pytheas himself. I may quote, as a typical instance of Late Celtic discoveries, one which was communicated by our friend Mr. Joshua James Foster, then of Dorchester, in the year 1882, on the authority of Mr. Edward Cunningham, of objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. We owe to the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks the definition of the Late Celtic period and the identification and classification of objects belonging to it. He then pointed out the love of variety which characterized the art of that period, and the gradual conventionalization of animal forms which also marked it. Of the swords of this period he gave a full account in the forty-fifth volume of *Archæologia*. When we think of the profound and luminous study that Sir A. W. Franks devoted to this time, we may almost say, as we said of prehistoric archæology, that the knowledge of it is the creature of the nineteenth century.

The next stage in our history is the Roman occupation. That has always been an absorbing subject of study. In the thirteenth volume the only contribution relating to Roman antiquities was a description of what is called a Roman camp in Westphalia, by the Abbé Mann, an honorary Fellow of the Society.

It is an interesting coincidence that in the fifty-seventh volume, as in the thirteenth, the Society was indebted to one of its honorary Fellows for a communication relating to Roman antiquity. Commendatore Giacomo Boni, whose name is so honourably associated with discoveries in Rome, describes that of the Niger Lapis in the Comitium, which yielded the most ancient specimen of Roman writing yet known. I need hardly point out the great progress that has been made in the discovery of relics of ancient Rome during the nineteenth century.

The fifty-seventh volume also contains reports of excavations at Silchester, Hants, on the site of the Roman city of Calleva Atrebatum, and at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the site of the Roman city of Venta Silurum, as well as an argument in favour of the Roman origin of Cardiff Castle. This last communication illustrates what we have said as to the continuous interest taken in Roman antiquities, inasmuch as the author, Mr. Ward, in it adopts the view which was first propounded to the Society by the Rev. W. Harris in 1763, when he identified the earth with the station of Jupanias. So also with regard to Silchester. In the record by Hearne of the conversation in 1722, which I have already mentioned, he says: "Dr. Halley hath also an odd notion, and he is very positive in it, that Silchester in Hampshire is Antoninus's Calleva. But when he is possessed of a notion, he very hardly quits it."

The work at Silchester is now approaching completion, so far as relates to the space within the walls, and is, I think, the first complete exhumation of an entire Roman city that has been accomplished, at any rate in this country. Begun in the year 1890, it has occupied seventeen years of close labour during the proper season on the part of Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. G. E. Fox, Mr. Herbert Jones, and others.

In the Museum at Reading are a series of



models of the excavations, and a collection of the objects found in the course of them, which are very instructive.

The excavations at Caerwent have been conducted by Mr. Alfred Price Martin, Mr. Thomas Ashby, jun., and Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, all Fellows of the Society, under the auspices of the committee of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, raised in 1899. Venta Silurum was a rectangular walled city, 1,500 feet in length by 1,200 in breadth, with the high road from Chepstow to Newport passing through its centre from east to west. The explorations have proceeded upon the same system as those at Silchester, and have resulted in the discovery of mosaic pavements, with human and animal figures, in addition to the usual geometrical forms, but of somewhat rude workmanship, of the inscribed pedestal of a public monument erected by the community in honour of a high official, of another dedicated to Mars Lenus or Ocelus, and of many other objects of interest. The north gate, which is about 600 feet from the north-west angle of the city, and the amphitheatre in the northern part of the city, have been excavated. By the reports on Silchester and Caerwent, as typical instances of complete and scientific exploration, we may gauge the progress that has been made in that respect during the nineteenth century.

The most remarkable evidence of that progress, however, is to be found in the magnificent work done by General Pitt-Rivers in investigating and recording the Romano-British antiquities on his estate at Rushmore, in the ancient Cranborne Chase. It was my privilege to enjoy the friendship of the General from the time he joined the Anthropological Society, about 1865, when he was Colonel Lane Fox, until his death, in 1900. I served under him as Director when he was President of the Anthropological Institute, and had the pleasure of helping in some of his diggings at Cissbury, Seaford, and other places. His military skill was far beyond that which we are accustomed to attribute to an officer of the Grenadier Guards, and it was a most instructive thing to stand with him on the ramparts of some ancient camp and listen to his lucid explanations of its military bearing and his mental reconstruction of its original appearance and use.

His methods comprised the most exact measurements of the ground and of every object discovered, the careful planning of the ground with all its contours, and copying of every object, with an accurate description of the place where it was discovered, and the construction of models strictly according to scale. The results of his excavations in Cranborne Chase are set forth in four noble quarto volumes, not published, but printed entirely at his own expense, and given away by him to such persons only as he knew to have a real interest in the matter.

Besides this exact observation of the facts discovered, which has left them on record for future students, General Pitt-Rivers devoted many years of study to the investigation of the evolution of weapons and implements, and to the collection of illustrative specimens from all parts of the world. In June, 1874, he lent his collections, then numbering 1,247 specimens, for exhibition to the Bethnal Green Museum, and prepared a catalogue of 184 pages, with 135 illustrations, in which he expounded his views as to the gradual development of the various forms.

The most striking monuments to his memory are the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, which, under Professor Tylor and Mr. Henry Balfour, is maintained and enriched upon the principles laid down by him, and the museum at Farnham, in Dorset, which is principally stored with the things discovered on his own estates, but contains many other exhibits necessary for acquiring a knowledge of ancient workmanship.

Passing on to the Saxon period, the thirteenth volume of *Archæologia* contains a paper on the tomb of King Alfred at Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, by Mr. Henry Howard; the fifty-seventh a paper on the tomb of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral, by Canon Fowler. Honours thus appear to be equally divided, and 1899 cannot claim much superiority over 1798 in its devotion to the study of this particular portion of our history. Anglo-Saxon antiquities have not, however, been neglected, and I cannot but refer in this connection to the excellent papers by my lamented friend Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite on Anglo-Saxon churches.

Anglo-Norman literature is the subject of two communications by the Abbé la Rue

in the thirteenth volume. Mary, probably a native of Normandy, came to England early in the thirteenth century, and wrote lays in French (MS. Harl., 978), and some other poetical works. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced a pretty love-song into one of his sermons, with the refrain :

Ceste est la Bele aliz  
Ceste est la flur, cest est le lis.

Of course, he applied it mystically. Other poets of the same century are passed in review by the learned Abbé. No similar communication is to be found in the fifty-seventh volume. Here, therefore, the honours rest with the writers of 1796-1797; and to them is also to be accredited an excellent treatise on the Norman church, occupying the site of an earlier Saxon structure, at Melbourne in Derbyshire, by Mr. Wilkins. Norman architecture, however, has of late received much attention, and papers by Mr. C. R. Peers on Romsey Abbey, Hants, and by Mr. Harold Brakspear on Lacock Abbey, Wilts, with their elaborate plans, carefully coloured to show the successive stages in those buildings, prove the industry and the skill which our younger architectural antiquaries are bringing to the study of Norman times.

Mediæval antiquities received some attention at the beginning of the century. Several abbey seals were exhibited and figured. A curious fourteenth-century pardon to a woman who, charged with the murder of her husband, and refusing to plead, had borne the *peine forte et dure* with impunity, through, as was believed, the intervention of the Blessed Virgin, was communicated. The inscription on Great Bookham Church, Surrey, was figured. A fifteenth-century deed relating to St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, was transcribed. An account of the life of Cicely, Duchess of York, was furnished. A paper on crosses and crucifixes, oddly mixed up with stone pillars, was read. It is needless to say that the interest in mediæval antiquities greatly increased during the later portion of the century. Coupled as it was with a sort of disdain for everything that was not mediæval in the minds of the destructive "restorers," who did such irreparable damage in the middle and later

decades, this has certainly not been an un-mixed blessing. It is deplorable to think of the havoc the craze for a revival of mediævalism has worked. This, however, is past praying for. The papers in the fifty-seventh volume which relate to mediæval times are particularly sane and finely illustrated. They bear upon the charters of the Manor of Meonstoke, commencing 1318; the dwellings in London of Sir John de Pulteney, Mayor in 1331-1337; the fine library of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, erected about 1425; an illuminated MS. of *Ordinances of Chivalry*, written shortly after 1438; a defence of the liberties of Chester, dated 1450; a copy of the statutes of the realm, illuminated and emblazoned with the arms of Fitzwilliam in 1460; the heraldic glass in Great Malvern Church, executed in 1502; and a sundial that was made for Cardinal Wolsey, between 1518 and 1530. These treatises, with some relating to foreign antiquities that I have omitted to mention, throw much light on history, literature, art, and heraldry.

England in Tudor times received attention from antiquaries at the beginning of the century, and it is interesting to observe that not fewer than four papers related to the measures taken by Queen Elizabeth for the defence of the country and the strengthening of the navy. Stuart times were also not neglected. Sir Joseph Banks communicated a MS. breviary dated 1605, "touching the order and government of a nobleman's house, with the officers, their places and charge," which is full of amusing detail; and the Rev. Mark Noble contributed two papers on a coin and a medal of Charles I. Not one paper relating to these periods of our history is to be found in volume fifty-seven, so that here again our predecessors score.

So much for the publications of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and of Ireland have also a record of good work during the past century. Classical and foreign antiquities have been fruitfully studied by British and foreign scholars, but I shall not presume here to attempt any appreciation of these. There is one development of antiquarian energy, however, to which I may call attention. Some time in the thirties, Charles Roach Smith, whose acquaintance I had the

privilege of making in his later years, settled in London, and began to form that fine collection of Roman and other London antiquities which is now in the British Museum, and is commemorated in his "Collectanea Antiqua." His genial qualities and great learning made his house the resort of antiquaries, and the idea gradually grew in the course of their discussions that it would be pleasant and useful to organize a body which should visit places of antiquarian interest and investigate them on the spot. This was the origin, in 1844, of the British Archaeological Association, which held its first meeting at Canterbury with great success. Very shortly after dire dissensions arose, and the association split into two, honours being divided: one party keeping the name, the other keeping the journal, and adopting the name of the Archaeological Institute, to which the word "Royal" has now been prefixed. Every one of the fighters in that great struggle is now deceased, but the two bodies still keep their separate way. All over England county societies have been formed, and a final development has been the establishment of local town societies. By these various means the study of antiquity has become increasingly popular, and has been pursued with ever-growing interest and success.



### At the Sign of the Owl.



THE "Grangerised" copies of Brayley's *Surrey*, in eleven volumes, and Aubrey's *Surrey*, in five volumes, from the library of the late Dr. William Roots, F.S.A., mentioned in my last month's notes, sold for £77 and £24 respectively. At a sale held a few days later, on March 23, the Locker-Lampson copy of the first folio Shakespeare fetched the enormous sum of £3,600. It was bought by Mr. Quaritch, and book-lovers hoped that it would remain in this country. But "westward the course of" bibliographical rarities "takes its way," and the volume has since

passed into the possession of an American collector.



Another very fine copy of the first folio is to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby this month (May). It appears in Mr. Sidney Lee's "Census" as No. xix. "It was purchased," says the *Athenæum*, "apparently about 1660, by Colonel John Lane, of Bentley Hall, Staffordshire, Charles II.'s protector, and remained in the family until the sale of the Lane Library in April, 1856, when it was purchased by the third Earl of Gosford for 157 guineas. The fourth Earl sold it to James Toovey, the bookseller, in 1884, for £470. The fly-leaf and title are mounted, and two leaves are repaired. It is in a choice red morocco binding by Roger Payne. At the same time copies of the three other folios will be sold—that of the third folio being the Langham copy, with the additional title (1663), which sold for £435 in July, 1894."



The "Malone Society" has recently been founded for the purpose of making accessible materials for the study of the early English drama. The publications of the society, which will be issued to members only, will consist of faithful reprints of old plays, mostly Tudor, and of documents illustrative of the history of the drama and the stage.

The first issue, which is on the eve of publication, will consist of the following four plays:

- St. Johan the Evangelist. 4to. N.D.
- Wealth and Health. 4to. N.D.
- The Battle of Alcazar [by George Peele]. 4to. 1594.
- Orlando Furioso [by Robert Greene]. 4to. 1594.



Much has been done in the way of reprinting old plays, but there is plenty of room for the work of the Malone Society in its chosen field. Future publications of the society will be selected from the following:

- The Beauty of Women (Calisto and Melibaea). Folio. N.D.
- Apus and Virginia, by R. B. 4to. 1575.
- The Tragical reign of Selimus. 4to. 1594.
- A Knack to Know an Honest Man. 4to. 1596.



Sir John Oldcastle. 4to. 1600.  
 The Weakest goeth to the Wall. 4to.  
 1600.  
 King Leir and his Three Daughters. 4to.  
 1605.  
 Sir Thomas More. MS. Harley 7368.

Should there be an increase of members sufficient to warrant the expense, a volume of collected papers and documents may be published as a further instalment of the first year's issue. It is hoped that one play or its equivalent may be issued annually for every twenty-five members. Correspondence with regard to membership should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arundell Esdaile, at the British Museum.

Mr. G. M. Arnold, Mayor of Gravesend, and honorary general secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society, wrote to the *Times* of April 4: "The present temporary interlude in public affairs encourages me to think that the following translation of an ancient charter-party would not be unacceptable to many of your readers. It has recently turned up in my collection of MSS., and is interesting as bearing upon an early trading connexion with the south of France: 'Know all those who shall see and hear this charter that Sir Hugh de Berham, in the name and place of Sir Adam de Limbergue, Constable of the Castle of Bordeaux, and on behalf of our Lord the King of England, Duke of Guienne, and in the name and place of our said Lord the King, and Duke, has freighted and ladened at Bordeaux, the Coq, "our Lady of Lyme," of Walter Giffard, the Master, 93 Tuns and 18 pipes of Wine, whereof are one Tun 4 pipes of Stock Wine, and 44 Tuns of Flour, to go to Newcastle-on-Tyne straightway, for 9 shillings of good Crown sterlings of England, each tun of freight at the rate of 21 Tuns 1 pipe for 20, and the residue of the pipes 2 for the freight of one Tun. For which freights the said Master acknowledges that he was paid in the sum of £7 2s. od. of good Crown sterlings of England in part payment of the said freight, and held himself thereof well paid. And within fifteen days, counting one day after another, after God, he shall have conducted and brought the said ship across to safety to her right discharge.

The wine and flour shall be discharged, and the Master paid for all his freight without any delay and without any demurrage. Towage and petty lademanage are on the Merchants. And when the ship left Bordeaux the Master and the Merchants were in good peace, and in good love, and without any quarrel. That is to say, the 8th day from the end of May A.D. 1322, King Charles reigning in France, Edward reigning in England, Duke of Guienne ( . . . ), Archbishop of Bordeaux. Witnesses, Richard Esparver, Thomas Rosen P. Mauran, John de Rosorde, and that John Alcin, Notary Public of the Duchy of . . . of June, which P. Mauran, registrar of Charters, wrote by my will +.' The parchment bears the following endorsement: 'Sum of the freight of the Ship of Walter Giffard, Master of the Ship, the St. Mary Coq of Lyme, £53 11s. od., of which are paid by A. de Limbergue £7 2s., and by Polhowe £46 10s. He delivered to Polhow 86 tuns of Wine and 43 tuns of flour, and there are wanting 16 tuns of Wine.' The original, I need not add, is at any time accessible for inspection."

*A History of the Ancient Society of Cogers*, by Peter Rayleigh, was issued some years ago for private circulation, and has long been out of print. Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue a new edition, with additional matter and fresh illustrations. It will give a history of the society from its foundation in 1757, and furnish much curious and interesting information about the characteristics, rules, customs, and etiquette of the club, as well as many humorous stories of its members and their doings.

The *Guardian* of April 4 says: "By the courtesy of the Canterbury and York Society members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society have been allowed to subscribe to the series of Carlisle Episcopal Registers now being published. The first volume consists of 'The Register of John de Halton, Bishop of Carlisle. Part I. Comprising the years 1293-1300.' It is edited and transcribed by W. N. Thompson, of St. Bees. Chancellor Prescott (*Register of Wetheral*) mentions amongst local unpub-



lished manuscripts: 'The oldest registers of the Bishops of Carlisle—viz., of Bishop John Halton, Bishop John Rosse, Bishop John Kirkby, Bishop Gilbert Welton, and Bishop Thomas Appleby. These registers are in two volumes, and cover a period from 1293 to 1386, but there are no entries from 1345 to 1353. They contain much valuable information, often difficult to decipher.' An account of them by Mr. J. Brigstocke Sheppard, dated 1881, is contained in the ninth report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This excited so much interest locally at the time (to quote Chancellor Ferguson in *Testamenta Karleolensia*) that Mr. Sheppard was induced to undertake their transcription by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, with the intention ultimately of printing and publishing them. Mr. Sheppard's plan, it seems, was to copy at length only certain extracts. Presentations, institutions, collations, etc., he gave in short abstract. Of State papers, Papal Bulls, Commissions of Nuncios, bare titles and references alone are given. Thus his transcript does not represent more than a quarter of the contents of the original registers. It has now been thought desirable to make a fresh copy from the original MSS. A portion of this has been very ably done by Mr. Thompson, and is being issued as Part I. of Bishop Halton's register. It is intended that instalments shall follow at intervals until the whole of the surviving ancient registers of Carlisle are accessible for reference and study in a readable form."

In *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* we have Dr. Holmes's plan for filling his book-cases. "In the first place, you see, I have four extensive cyclopædias. Out of these I can get information enough to serve my immediate purpose on almost any subject." *A propos* of this, Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll (in his introduction to the *Poet*, now included in the excellent series of *World's Classics* published by Mr. Henry Frowde) tells a true story of Dr. Holmes on his last visit to England. He was at Cambridge, and his host told him that he would meet Professor Robertson Smith, a man of universal knowledge. Said Holmes, "I do not much believe in these men, but I have tests for them, and I will

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apply them." In due course he asked Robertson Smith to give him information about the Apollinarians. "Will you tell me," was the reply, "what you know about the subject already?" Holmes went over his stock of information. "I see," said Robertson Smith, "you have read all this in Rees's *Encyclopædia*, and it is all wrong."

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 15th and 16th inst. the following important books and manuscripts: Pope's *Dunciad*, first edition, 1728, £55; Bartholomew Fair, by H. Morley, extra illustrations, £80; Vauxhall Gardens, extra illustrations, £120; Kelmscott Chaucer, bound by Cobden-Sanderson, 1896, £61; Bulletins de la Convention Nationale, 1792-95, £141; Watts's Divine Songs for Children, 1715, £55; Rites of Funeral, Ancient and Modern, dedication copy to S. Pepys, 1683, £61; Horæ B. V. M., 17 miniatures on vellum, Sæc. XV., £50; Bret Harte, Original MSS. of the Devotion of Henriquez, Barker's Luck, and Susy, £82; Sidney's *Arcadia*, first edition (imperfect), 1590, £100; Ben Jonson's *Celestina*, 1631, with his autograph, £50; *Breviarium Romanum*, illuminated MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., £70; Bible in English, Day and Seres, 1549, £50; Shelley's *Queen Mab*, first edition, 1812, £53; *Adonais*, Pisa, 1821, £92; Frobisher's *Three Voyages*, in English, 1577-78, £2,680; Hawkins's *Second Voyage*, 1569, £630; Horæ B. V. M., MS. on vellum, 27 miniatures, Sæc. XV.-XVI., £220; Shakespeare, *Second Folio*, Aspley imprint, 1632, £220; Thackeray's *King Glumpus*, 1837, £153; *The Exquisites*, 1839, £76; *A Relation of Maryland*, with map, 1635, £400; *Paradise Lost*, 1667, £125; Horæ B. V. M., illuminated Italian MS. on vellum, 16 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £410; *Preces Pie*, 17 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £355; another, 15 large miniatures, from the library of Anne of Brittany, Sæc. XV., £515; another, similar, 8 fine large miniatures (French), Sæc. XV., £560; another illuminated French MS., with 6 miniatures, Sæc. XVI., £1,170; Horæ ad Usum Sarum, illuminated English MS., Sæc. XIV., £950. —*Athenæum*, March 23.

The same auctioneers sold on the 22nd and 23 ult. the collection of rare books in English literature formed by Mr. W. C. Van Antwerp, of New York, which contained many works of great importance and rarity, the chief of which follow: Shakespeare, First

Folio, 1623 (Rowfant copy), £3,600; Second Folio, Aspley imprint, 1632, £210; Third Folio, Chetwynd title, 1663-64, £650. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1600, £180; *King Lear*, 1608, £200; *Merry Wives*, 1619, £120; *Rape of Lucrece*, 1624, £350; *Poems*, 1640, £215; *Walton's Angler*, first edition, Locker-Lampson's fine copy, 1653, £1,290 (record price); *Burns's Poems*, Kilmarnock edition, uncut, 1786, £700; *Cicero on Old Age and Friendship*, printed by Caxton, 1481, £600; *Goldsmith's Traveller*, 1764, £216; *Gray's Elegy*, 1751, £205; *Herbert's Typographical Antiquities*, 1785-90, with original specimen leaves of Caxton and other early English printers, £245; *John Heywood's One Hundred Epigrammes*, 1550, £126; *Hubbard's Troubles with the Indians in New England*, 1677, with autographs of the Hawthorne family, £450; *Milton's Comus*, 1637, £162; *The Three Tales of the Three Priests of Peblis*, Edinb., 1603, £120; *Edward VI., Prayer Book*, 1549, *Mense Martii*, £100; *Purchas's Pilgrimes*, original edition, with engraved title dated 1624, £170; *Scott's Novels*, complete set of original editions in boards, uncut, 1814-29, £300; *Sidney's Defence of Poesie*, W. Ponsonby, 1595, £110; *Arcadia*, first edition, 1590, £315; *Swift's Gulliver* (Rowfant copy), 1726, £132; *Vitae Patrum, Wynkyn de Worde*, 1495, £140; *The Golden Legend, Wynkyn de Worde*, 1527, £100. The total of the sale (243 lots) reached £16,351 13s. 6d.—*Athenaum*, April 6.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received the two parts for 1906 (Vol. VI., No. 3, Parts 1 and 2) of the *Journal* of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead, Ireland. The association was founded some years ago with the object of urging the better care of Irish burial-grounds, and of recording all existing tombs and monuments of any interest, with accurate copies of their inscriptions, and for other kindred purposes. It is clear from the two well-printed parts of the *Journal* before us that the Association is doing excellent work. There are many illustrations of arms, with careful descriptions, and also of important or specially interesting tombs. With regard to the value of the inscriptions, it has to be remembered that, owing to the absence of early parish registers in Ireland, except in Dublin, these inscriptions are often the only means of tracing pedigrees. The *Journal* is thus of special value to students of Irish genealogy and heraldry. In the parts before us we note especially a complete collection of the monumental inscriptions, prior to the year 1840, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, copied by the Dean last year, and containing many famous names; an illustration of a very interesting sixteenth-century heraldic mural slab in Lyons Churchyard, carefully described by Lord Walter Fitz-Gerald; and another of a seventeenth-century heraldic and inscribed slab in a fragmentary condition in the nave of the ruined church at Balsoon, co. Meath. The Association clearly deserves the support not only of Irish antiquaries, but of all interested in Irish genealogy and heraldry. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. E. R. McC. Dix, 17, Kildare Street, Dublin.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

AT the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, Bishop Dowden presiding, the first paper read was on the chronology of some cinerary urn types of Britain and Ireland, by the Hon. John Abercromby. The object of the paper was to present in broad outline a connected view of the later part of the Bronze Age, characterized by the presence of these urns in its burials. In the second paper, which was communicated by the Hon. John Abercromby, Mr. H. St. George Gray described some excavations made at Forglenn, on the borders of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, in July last. In the third paper, Lord Guthrie gave an account of certain documents relating to the imprisonment, trial, sentence, and release of George Buchanan by the Inquisition in Portugal. These documents were discovered in the archives of the Inquisition, preserved at Lisbon, in 1893. They include shorthand records of four examinations of Buchanan on charges of heresy and writing a poem when in Scotland satirizing the Franciscan Friars, a copy of his defence, written and signed by himself, a full copy of the sentence signed by seven members of the Inquisition, a copy of the order for his release signed by the Grand Inquisitor and the Cardinal Prince, afterwards Henry, King of Portugal, dated December 12, 1551. It was while undergoing this imprisonment that George Buchanan began his immortal version of the Psalms. In the fourth paper, Rev. W. A. Stark described a presentation by George III. to the church and parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, the original document being exhibited. In the last paper, Dr. Robert Munro gave a notice of two specimens of ornamented stone balls, presented to the National Museum by Mr. Andrew Urquhart, with notes on the general subject of the archæological relations of this interesting group of enigmatical objects, of which about 200 are known, all but one having been found in Scotland. After reviewing the recorded evidence regarding the associations of these objects, and discussing their technique and ornamentation, he came to the conclusion that their chronological range extends from the end of the Stone Age down to the close of Paganism in Scotland, that they probably owed their origin to the Picts or Caledonians, and not to any of the Celtic immigrants into Britain, for otherwise some specimens would have been met with in the wider lands so long occupied by them outside the Scottish area; and that the only suggestion as to the use of the balls, which seem to have a better foothold than any that have been made, is that they were used as badges of distinction and solemnity in the performance of religious ceremonies, and might, therefore, be regarded as holding a position analogous to that of the crosier of the subsequent Christian period.

At the April meeting Dr. Christison presided. The first paper was a calendar of the original charters and other writs in possession of the Society relating to lands or benefices in Scotland, by Mr. Matthew Livingstone, F.S.A.Scot. The Society's collection of charters is of considerable extent and value from historical or genealogical points of view, and the object of the calendar, which will be printed in the

*Proceedings* of the Society, is to make the contents of these documents accessible. The second paper was a notice of the discovery of a Bronze-Age cist and urn in the West Links, North Berwick, by Mr. James Edward Cree, F.S.A.Scot., and Mr. J. S. Richardson. In January last the workmen forming a new bunker on the West Links, near the disused quarry, discovered a short cist containing a skeleton and an urn. The cist was 3 feet long, about 2 feet broad, and 16 inches deep, with its long axis east and west. The skeleton lay in the usual contracted position on its right side, with the head towards the east, the urn lying on its side immediately in front of the skull. The urn is of the food-vessel type, almost 6 inches in height and 4½ inches in diameter at the mouth, narrowing to 3 inches at the bottom. The upper part is ornamented with a herring-bone pattern. Outside the cist, and at a distance of 3½ feet from the centre, there were found some portions of another urn, ornamented with a thumb-nail pattern. Portions of a skull and other parts of a second skeleton were also found here. The urn has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Ogilvy, the proprietors of the estate of Archerfield, on which the cist was discovered. In the third paper, Dr. D. Hay Fleming, F.S.A., Scot., described a cist discovered in the last week of February at Balnacarron, near St. Andrews. The sand and gravel, of which it was full, had been all shovelled out, but a few fragments of pottery and bone having been found among the excavated soil, Dr. John H. Wilson put the whole of it through a riddle, and thus recovered a jet necklace, many pieces of pottery, and calcined bones. The necklace consists of seventy-nine oblong beads, six plates of the usual form, finely ornamented with triangles of dots, and a small triangular pendant. The pottery included fragments of two beakers and of at least four cinerary urns, and of five vessels of late mediæval fabric, some of which showed the characteristic greenish-yellow glaze. Another cist, only a few yards distant, was discovered on March 7, but was covered up again after having been imperfectly examined. Dr. Fleming also gave an account of the discovery in the same field in 1859 of a cremation cemetery, from which were taken eighteen or twenty large cinerary urns and two of the characteristic small oval bronze blades with tangs. The urns were not in cists, but simply set in the ground, with flat stones covering their mouths, or inverted over the burnt bones.

On March 26 the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held a meeting, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, presiding. Mr. Goddard H. Orpen, M.A., read a paper entitled "Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland." In the course of his paper, he held that the old motes and castles in Ireland were of Norman origin. There was sufficient evidence to show that the Normans raised "motes" in Ireland in defence of their castles. Slane and Trim might be mentioned in support of this, while there was no evidence that the Irish of an earlier time used this form of fortification. It was certain that the vast majority of the motes were to be found in the great Norman lordships of Meath, Leinster, Ulster, and the district of Uriel, while they were not

to be found in the exclusively Irish districts. These motes were simply essential parts of rathworks of private castles, erected by early Norman invaders wherever they could get a foothold in Ireland. Mr. Orpen dealt in a very exhaustive manner with the subject.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 20.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The *Bibliothèque Nationale de France* was elected to membership. The President read a paper upon the Gíothaburh mint of Æthelred II., Canute, and Harold I., the name of which appears upon the coins under the forms GOTHABYRI, IOTHAB, etc. He agreed that this must be the Judanburh mentioned under the year 952 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, as the place of confinement of Wulfstan, Archbishop of York. Previous authorities have variously attempted to identify Judanburh with Jedburgh, Woodborough in Nottinghamshire, and Idbury in Oxfordshire; but, as Mr. Carlyon-Britton explained, there were objections to all of these suggestions. He called attention to the passage in Bede referring to the city of Ythancaestir, and submitted philological evidence to show that the names might be identical, and that the forms were not inconsistent with the phonetic changes made in the intervening centuries. Ythancaestir as a city had disappeared before the Norman Conquest, but its site was believed by some investigators to be indicated by Effecestre in Domesday, which is represented by the ancient chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall on the sea-coast of Essex. Mr. Carlyon-Britton pointed out, however, that Bede located Ythancaestir on the River Pant, or Blackwater.—Mr. Alfred Chitty, Corresponding Member for Melbourne, contributed a monograph upon the early coinage of Australia, in which he treated his subject in detail both from the evidence of the records and from that of the coinage itself. Amongst numerous exhibitions were: A remarkable silver penny of Coenwulf, of Hawkins type, Fig. 75, by the committee of Colchester Museum. This coin reads on the obverse +CSORCDCX, and on the reverse bears the moneyer's name TVR. It was found at Bradwell-on-Sea in the course of Mr. Parker's excavations on the supposed site of Othona. A silver penny from the Cuerdale hoard, believed to be of Halfden, by Mr. W. Sharp Ogden. A silver penny of the Gíothaburh mint of Canute, by the President. A heavy silver penny of Henry IV. of York, and halfpenny of London, exhibiting the sunken annulet on the cross mint-mark, and a half-groat of James III. of Scotland, of the Edinburgh mint, bearing the letters A T, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. An engraved half-guinea token issued by Robert Wilson, of Sowerby Bridge, by Mr. S. H. Hamer. A series of Australian tokens by Mr. L. L. Fletcher, and collections of early leaden tokens, by Mr. A. H. Baldwin and Mr. W. H. Heathcote.

At its meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on April 9, there were exhibits of alabaster figures by Mr. E. H. Fison and the Rev. E. S. Dewick. Mr. Howard Candler read a paper on "How the Elephant became a Bishop, a study



into the origin and the names of Chess-Pieces." Mr. Candler remarked that the bishop had originally been an elephant, called by the Arabs "al phyl," and hence came the Italian "alfiere," which meant a standard-bearer. The development of the French form "le fou" was curious. "Al" became "le" and "fil" successively changed into "fol" and "fou," the piece being taken to represent the Court fool. The lecturer traced a connection between fools and clergy in mediæval verse, which was given to satirizing the priests, and he mentioned that in England the ancient "Festival of Fools" had its boy bishop. But the ecclesiastical character of the piece seemed to have a Scandinavian origin, suggested by the fine old chessmen that had been found in the Island of Lewis. In various countries the piece had been represented as a high personage—a judge, a cleric, or a prince. He suggested that the prelate had been given a place on the chessboard for the purpose of making the Court assembly at a tournament as complete as possible, there being, when the other chessmen had been named, no other dignity left.

THE NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES met on March 27, Mr. F. W. Dendy presiding.—Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read papers entitled "An Episode in the History of a Morpeth Family," and "Proofs of Age" (in continuation of the former series). He dealt with the settlement of one of the sons of the family early in the eighteenth century in Carolina, and read ancient records of proofs of age. When a man died and his son had not attained his twenty-first year, the Crown took possession of his estate and exacted the death duties. When the owner of the estate came to age and claimed his land, the Crown said he must prove his age, and a jury was empanelled and the evidence heard in support of the claim.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson, said the paper showed some valuable information, and gave many side-lights on the manners and customs of the time and of the people. For example, Robert Widdrington recalled the time, about which he gave evidence, by the fact that he was present at the Battle of Bannockburn.

A paper on "Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, and its Library," contributed by Mr. R. W. Ramsey, was read. It stated that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Houghton was a centre of residence of the gentry, and some of their sons were educated at Kepier School, which was known as the Eton of the North.

At the March meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. G. W. Bain presiding, an interesting paper, entitled "Some Account of Sunderland Bridge," was read by the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss.

On March 22 the Rev. E. Ceredig Jones read a paper before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Arthurian Legends."

Mr. J. A. Clapham presided. Mr. Jones said that the Arthurian legends might justly be regarded as the largest subject in the whole range of literature. The traditions seemed to the lecturer to establish beyond dispute the reality of King Arthur's personality. As a Celt he attached very great importance to them, and was not willing to reduce his hero to a solar myth. Speaking of the manner of the dissemination of the legends, Mr. Jones said that Arthur died about the year A.D. 543, and soon after the bards celebrated his virtue in verse. Their works were taken over to Brittany, and became the common property of the Celts both in Britain and on the Continent. In the eighth century Nennius wrote his history of the Britons, in which he gave a prominent place to Arthur. About the time when the Normans conquered Britain there was a closer relation between them and the people of Brittany, and the Arthurian legends were translated into Norman-French. During the same period the Normans established settlements in Sicily, and from that island the legends were imported into Italy. By the Norman Conquest the Celts of France and those of Britain were brought into close touch. Their literary men exchanged ideas, and in this manner a new interest was awakened in the old legends in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The Mabinogion, which were the Welsh version of the romances, assumed their form in the latter part of this period. In the first half of the twelfth century Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote his celebrated "History of the Kings of Britain." In this book the story of Arthur as the founder of the Order of the Round Table was given in a most charming manner. So fascinated was Henry II., King of England, with it that under his patronage Richard Wace issued a French translation of it in verse. The legends were rewritten in a more elaborate style, embodying developments by several French authors, and finally by Sir Thomas Malory in English in the year 1469.

THE EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited the Wilberforce House Museum at Hull on March 12. The visitors were welcomed by Councillor Brown, and a very instructive address on the house was given by Mr. T. Sheppard, who reviewed the steps taken by the Corporation to acquire the house, and the efforts they had made to restore the building and to become the possessors of historic relics. He further adduced some interesting data to prove that the house was erected between the years 1590 and 1600. In a pamphlet published relating to Wilberforce House some years ago it was stated that the building could not have been erected before the year 1616. That conclusion was arrived at from the fact that in the mantelpiece in one room could be seen the crest and coat-of-arms of the second John Lister, knight. It was therefore assumed that the overmantel was contemporary with the erection of the building, but from the restorations which had recently been made by the Corporation there was unquestionable evidence that the oak panelling in the whole of the rooms was not originally placed there, but had been added at some subsequent period, possibly by Sir John Lister. That by itself pointed to the fact that the building was older than the knighthood, and it might fairly be



assumed that the building was erected by John Lister, the merchant, who appeared to have come to Hull about 1590, and served as alderman, chamberlain, sheriff, and mayor, and also represented the borough in Parliament. In his subsequent remarks the speaker referred to the "horrible mutilations" the house received in the nineteenth century, when it was used as an office and a bank.

The Annual meeting of the ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY was held on March 16, Professor Tarleton in the chair. The following were elected as President and Council for the year 1907-1908: President, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D. Council. Committee of Science: Rev. W. R. Westropp Roberts, B.D.; R. Lloyd Praeger, B.E.; Richard M. Barrington, M.A.; John Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S.; Frederick W. Moore; Walter E. Adeney, D.Sc.; John A. McClelland, M.A.; Frederick Purser, M.A.; George H. Carpenter, B.Sc.; Grenville A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S. Committee of Polite Literature and Antiquities: Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A.; Rev. Edmund Hogan, S.J., D. Litt.; Count Plunkett, F.S.A.; C. Litton Falkiner, M.A.; John Ribton Garstin, M.A., F.S.A.; Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.; F. Elrington Ball; Henry F. Berry, I.S.O.; George Coffey. The President, under his hand and seal, appointed: F. Purser, F.T.C.D.; J. R. Garstin, D.L.; W. E. Adeney, D.Sc.; and Count Plunkett as Vice-Presidents for 1907-1908.

At a meeting of the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLUB held on April 3, Mr. Harold C. Sturt read a paper on "Roman Antiquities near Portslade, with some account of a supposed Roman Road." Mr. Sturt's paper was based very largely on original research. The supposed Roman road with which he chiefly dealt runs from Portslade to the Dyke. It is to be encountered north-west of Portslade Station, and could, he said, be traced for a considerable distance north until it suddenly disappeared, Mr. Sturt's explanation being that it had been ploughed away at this point. The width of it at Mount Zion was 40 feet. Two branches from it could also be traced, one of them running in the direction of the Roman villa at Southwick. Although the northern destination of the road is lost, Mr. Sturt thought it likely that it was a branch of the road which skirted Poyning's, and probably communicated with a Roman station. In support of his theory he had prepared a map on which were indicated the points in the neighbourhood of the supposed road where Roman remains had been found. These included coins, pottery, and tiles, among other things. Mr. Sturt dealt with these in detail. He suggested that the Club should apply for permission to open a section of the supposed road, and the proposal by the chairman that a "crowbar brigade" should be formed to investigate this and seek for archaeological evidence was favourably received.

On the afternoon of Saturday, April 6, the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY organized for the first time in history a celebration

of the anniversary of the death of John Stowe, compiler of the *Annals of England*, and the still more famous *Survey of London*. This celebration practically amounted to a tercentenary, as the death of Stowe occurred 302 years ago, on April 5, 1605. At the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, on Saturday, Sir Edward Brabrook, treasurer of the society, laid a wreath of laurel at the tomb of Stowe. Mr. Allen Walker, who read a paper on the life and work of Stowe, mentioned that without Stowe's *Survey of London* we should practically have no knowledge of the appearance of London before the fire. It was not generally known that it was Stowe who received a royal sanction to beg, James I. having granted it owing to the antiquary's impoverished condition.

The members of the Bath and District Branch of the SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion to Taunton on April 8. They visited the churches of St. James, where notes by the Rev. D. P. Alford were read, and of St. Mary Magdalene, where they were received by the vicar (Ven. Archdeacon Askwith), who kindly presented them with his pamphlet giving a history of the church. After luncheon Taunton Castle and the Society's museum there were visited. Mr. Charles Tite, one of the hon. secretaries of the Society, gave an interesting history of the building. The first castle on the site was founded by Ine, King of Wessex, between the years 710 and 720, but the most ancient part of the present building was erected by Henry de Blois, a brother of King Stephen. Mr. Tite also described the stirring events in English history in which the castle played a part, including Perkin Warbeck's Rebellion, the Parliamentary War, the Monmouth Rebellion, and the Bloody Assize.

Some of the principal contents of the museum were described by Mr. H. St. George Gray, the curator and assistant secretary of the Society. These included the reliquary said to contain the blood of St. Thomas à Becket; a sixteenth-century Nassau jug, the pewter cover of which bears Shakespeare's autograph and the date 1602; the kist-vaen with human remains, dating from 1700 B.C., found on Lord Lovelace's property at Culbone, Exmoor; a collection of Nailsea glass; the best collection of Bronze Age implements in England; a collection of pewter formed by Mr. Charbonnier, of Lynton, on loan; a collection of Elton ware, given by Sir E. H. Elton; Somerset and Bristol pottery of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; bones of extinct mammalia, found in Somerset, the most complete collection of the kind in the country; a remarkable collection of 160 specimens of the ornamental brass tops of village club staves, dating from 1750; and the Walter and Morris collections.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN BERKSHIRE. By J. E. Vincent. With illustrations by F. L. Griggs. London: Macmillan and Co., 1906. 8vo., pp. xv, 430. Price 6s.

Mr. Vincent is an admirable companion. He buttonholes his reader and leads him through some of the pleasantest and most varied bits of English rural scenery, talking cheerfully and entertainingly the while. He is so pleasant a companion, indeed, and the fresh, sweet air of the Berkshire Downs, and the fragrance of the Berkshire meadows, blow so freely through the pages of his book, that the reader feels loath to utter a grumble. Yet there is some little ground for grumbling, inasmuch as some few omissions seem hard to explain. Excessive space is devoted to Windsor, while Newbury, for instance, gets but the slightest notice. There are some charming districts, too, which get but scant attention, especially in the south of the county. The worst omission, and the strangest, is the absence of an index. To a book of this kind an index is absolutely indispensable, the more that the contents of the chapters are but meagrely indicated; yet the indispensable key is not forthcoming. But a truce to grumbling; there is so much that is delightful in the pages of the book before us, and Mr. Vincent is so genial a conductor, that it is pleasanter to enjoy what is set before us than to complain of what is absent. Mr. Vincent is at his best when dealing with the Down country, and with certain of the old towns. A lover of the Sussex Downs can only admire their Berkshire brethren with certain mental reservations, yet these Berkshire Downs are hard to beat. Their attractions are varied. "And if the Downs," says Lord Avebury, "seem full of life and sunshine, their broad shoulders are types of kindly strength, so that they give an impression of power and antiquity; while every now and then we come across a tumulus, or a group of great, grey stones, the burial-place of some ancient hero, or a sacred temple of our pagan forefathers." Mr. Vincent writes well of the spacious heights of the Downs, their deep, springy turf, and the marvellously fresh, sweet air, laden with the faint fragrance of hundreds of tiny flowers, that sweeps over them. But no description can convey the fascination that those who love the Downs find in their rounded forms. Mr. Vincent is also very pleasantly and very satisfactorily readable in dealing with some of the old Berkshire towns. Especially good are the chapters dealing with Abingdon, that most delightful of old-world towns, and Wallingford, and the country that surrounds (so far as Berkshire is concerned) these two centres.

The chapter on Wantage, and "King Alfred's Country," is also much to be commended. In it we note a sympathetic account of Hendred House, which has been in continuous occupation of the Eyston family

since 1450, and of the private chapel, dating from the thirteenth century, in which for more than 600 years the services of the Catholic Church have been daily held. We are glad to see, too, a kindly reference to the Berkshire books of Miss Eleanor Hayden, which are true and good, and have hardly received the attention they deserve.

A word must be added in praise of the illustrations. Mr. Griggs's work in former volumes of the "Highways and Byways" series has been universally commended, and in the volume before us he has many excellent drawings. Author and artist have given us a captivating book, despite the omissions already grumbled at.

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THE HISTORY OF SUFFOLK. By the late Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D., F.S.A. Cheap edition. London: Elliot Stock, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 287. Price 3s. 6d. net.

When this work first appeared in the series of "Popular County Histories," it was at once recognized that subject and writer were singularly well suited. The late Canon Raven spent nearly the whole of his life in the Eastern Counties, and was steeped in their history and lore. Besides possessing a vast amount of erudition, he possessed a singularly lucid style, and wielded a vigorous pen. The result, so far as the history of Suffolk was concerned, was a book of exceptional interest and ability. It is needless to repeat what has been said before by many critics as to his able handling of the early history of the county. In mediæval and later days he was equally at home. In the chapter on Colleges—the Colleges of Priests which became numerous in the fourteenth century—Lollards, Pilgrimages, etc., and in the chapter which follows it, Dr. Raven gives a graphic picture of mediæval social life. In the chapter on Queen Mary, the general arming for the Queen in opposition to the Dudleys—illustrated by extracts from parish accounts—is clearly brought out, in sad and strange contrast to the painful story of the burnings in the same district—at Aldham, Laxfield, Ipswich, Bury, and elsewhere—which have to be recorded a few pages later under the same Queen. The history of the county during early Stuart, Civil War and later times is vigorously sketched, but the rapidity of the narrative makes the reader feel inclined to ask for fuller detail than the limits of the book permit. In the chapter which treats of early Georgian days we notice that Dr. Raven makes some very quaint quotations from the diary (1693-1729) of Mr. William Coe of Mildenhall, and remarks that "it would be impossible to publish the diary *in extenso*." It may, perhaps, be worth while to point out that this is actually now being done in the pages of the *East Anglian*, under the editorship of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White. It is a singular human document, in which the writer keeps a ledger-like account of "mercies received" on one page, and opposite this a record of broken vows. Dr. Raven's last chapter treats of Suffolk ethnology, surnames, dialect, folklore, on which he was a first-hand and excellent authority. Some amusing examples are given of peculiarities of Suffolk speech. The book in its present cheap and attractive form should gain many fresh readers.

**THE SHIRBURN-BALLADS, 1585-1616.** Edited from the MS. by Andrew Clark. With thirty-nine illustrations from black-letter copies. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 380. Price 10s. 6d.

Not for years past has any addition to ballad literature been made comparable in value with the volume before us. These specimens of Elizabethan and Jacobean folk-song are printed from a MS. which is one of the treasures of Lord Macclesfield's library at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire—hence the title. They are, as Mr. Clark says, "the folk-songs of Shakespeare's time that pass in review before us—the songs that Poor Tom sang and that Autolycus vended." Some are familiar in other versions, or deal with familiar topics. There are, for instance, two "Miller of Mansfield" ballads. But many are quite new, or, at all events, are not to be found in the great collections; while others, as Mr. Clark says,

Cleveland"—that is, the Rhenish duchy of Cleves—is reproduced as the frontispiece to the volume before us. It is a little curious that somewhat earlier another German fasting-girl should have attained a certain measure of notoriety. A reprint of a rare pamphlet of 1589, giving the history of Katharine Binder or Cooper, of Schmidweiler, the fasting-girl in question, with introductory comment by Dr. Axon, appeared in the *Antiquary* for 1901 (pp. 269-272, 305-309). Mr. Clark makes no reference to this Schmidweiler maiden, but one cannot help thinking that probably there was some common origin for the abstemious Katharine, and the equally abstemious but more legendary lady of the ballad.

The actual text of the ballads is here given with but very slight change or omission, the editor's aim being to make the book useful, especially to students of Elizabethan letters and social conditions. The text of Shakespeare and the manners of the time



"A WHIFFE OF YOUR TRINIDADO."

(From "The Shirburn Ballads.")

bridge the gap between early and post-Restoration ballads, and show that "many of the ordinary issues of the black-letter press of Charles II.'s and James II.'s reigns had been in common circulation under Elizabeth and James I." Mr. Clark also points out, what is certainly very curious, that although the collection is strikingly representative, "embracing ballads of almost every type in circulation," yet there is no representation of the Robin Hood ballad. No. 10, dated 1613, describes the life of a fasting girl of Meurs, a town to the south-east of Düsseldorf, and is supposed to be written by herself. Her name does not occur in the ballad, though she regards herself as famous—

"A wonder, sure, in that my name  
about the world is spread"—

but was discovered by the editor, just as the book was on the point of issue, in Ellis's new print-catalogue. The print, which purports to be a portrait of "Ena Fliegen, a fasting-girl of Meurs in

receive frequent illumination. Mr. Clark has done his work in a thorough and scholarly fashion; besides giving, in an introduction, a detailed account of the manuscript, and a general study of contemporary balladry, he fully annotates each ballad, bringing together much useful illustrative matter. Full indexes and glossary complete a valuable book. The illustrations are taken from black-letter copies; some of them were used again and again. We are courteously allowed to reproduce one which heads a convivial ballad with a rattling chorus; it is a tavern scene taken from 4to. Rawl. 566, f. 155 (olim 251) (Bodleian Library).

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**A HISTORY OF PLYMPTON ERLE.** By J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. Many illustrations. Exeter: James G. Commin, 1906. 8vo., pp. xii, 419. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This handsome and substantial volume is a monument of laborious industry. The chapters deal suc-



cessively with the early history of this ancient Devon borough; the castle, which is in such a remarkably good state of preservation; the charters and municipal history; parliamentary representation; the church; the clergy and church officers; the ancient Guildhall; the grammar school; and the parish charities; with a few pages in conclusion on the streets and old houses, trade, local biography, etc. Each chapter is enriched with a wealth of documentary and other illustrations. The reader of the chapter on the municipal history of the borough—which came to an end in 1859, when no Mayor was elected, municipal affairs were wound up, and the corporate rights of the borough under its ancient charters were allowed to lapse—is bound to share Mr. Rowe's opinion that a mistake was made in ceasing to exercise the powers granted by charter, and to feel regret that an ancient corporation should thus deliberately have committed suicide. Some curious extracts are given from eighteenth-century accounts of the corporation. In the succeeding chapter on "Parliamentary Representation," which contains in a few pages the results of much laborious research, there are also some suggestive bills for dinners and liquors at election times in 1742 and 1784—bills which throw bright side-lights on election manners and customs in pre-Reform days. The history of the church is fully given, and the fabric carefully described. The building is not of any special interest, and does not appear to possess many ancient features calling for remark, save "the base of the ancient stone pulpit, approached by four granite steps, still *in situ* and forming part of the pillar" of one of the arches separating the chancel from the aisle. The windows, which are modern, including an elaborately heraldic one in memory of members of the Trelawny family, carefully figured and described in detail; the communion plate; the bells; and the tombs and inscriptions, are all fully described, many of the inscriptions being given in full. Among the monuments, it may be noted, is a medallion head of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a native of the town. We have not space to discuss the other chapters of Mr. Rowe's book. It is a sound and thorough contribution to local history. Well indexed, well printed, well bound, and freely illustrated, its production reflects the greatest credit on its West-Country publisher.

Mr. Rowe, in his preface, points out that although he deals here with the Manor, Castle, Parish, and Town of Plympton only, he yet has a good deal of information with respect to the Priory, the Church of St. Mary, and the other Plympton Manors, which he hopes some day to put into print. We trust that the reception of this goodly volume, which is issued in a limited edition of 250 copies, will be such as to induce him speedily to publish his remaining material.

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ENGLISH HERALDRY. By Charles Boutell, M.A. With 450 illustrations. Ninth edition, revised by A. C. Fox-Davies. London; Reeves and Turner, 1907. 8vo., pp. xix, 347. Price 7s. 6d.

Boutell's book is so well known that it is hardly necessary to do more than chronicle the appearance of this new edition of its shortened form, revised by Mr. Fox-Davies. In handy form, lavishly illustrated, it is a compact and pretty comprehensive handbook

to that science which, though regarded somewhat contemptuously by some, possesses an endless fascination for its devotees, and some knowledge of which is absolutely essential to the student of history as well as to the working antiquary. The book is well produced, and should be welcomed by many students.

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In a Scottish historical periodical, *Mary Queen of Scots* is like King Charles's head in Mr. Dick's memorial. The irrepressible topic turns up in the *Scottish Historical Review* for April in an article by Father Hungerford Pollen on "The Dispensation for the Marriage of Mary Stuart with Darnley, and its Date," and again in Dr. McKechnie's paper—a study marked by careful research—on "Thomas Maitland," brother of Mary's famous secretary. Miss Sophia MacLehose writes well on a subject specially appropriate just now—"Separation of Church and State in France in 1795." Among the other contents we note Sir J. Balfour Paul's brief paper on "The Balfours of Pilrig," and the valuable section devoted to reviews which are marked by the authority and thoroughness characteristic of these pages of the *Review*. The *Reliquary*, April, contains, besides the usual variety of archaeological notes, illustrated articles on "Churches in the Teign Valley" (G. Le B. Smith); "The Story of the Tobacco Pipe" (T. P. Cooper); and "Damme: a city of the Netherlands" (J. Tavenor-Perry).

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In the *Architectural Review*, April, the principal article is an account of the Royal College of Science, abundantly illustrated. The frontispiece is a capital view of the interior of Holyrood Chapel. We are glad to see that our contemporary supports Professor Lethaby's view that the proposed "restoration" could only be, in effect, a re-building, and is, therefore, on various grounds to be deprecated. The *Essex Review*, April, has readable papers, mostly illustrated, on "Buried Treasure at Beeleigh Abbey," "A Yeoman's Commonplace Book at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century," "The Grocers' Company in Connection with Essex," "King Charles I.'s Bible at Broomfield," and other Essex topics. The *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* begins a new volume well with the February part. The contents include papers on Ulster families and individuals, Ulster bibliography, topography and history. The *Journal* is well printed and freely illustrated, and deserves the support of Irish antiquaries. We have also on our table *Rivista d'Italia*, March; *Fenland Notes and Queries*, April, with a varied and excellent collection of local notes; *Northern Notes and Queries*, April, with much matter relating to family history; *Sale Prices*, March 30, a useful record as usual; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, April, and *East Anglian*, December, both good in their respective ways; and the *American Antiquarian*, January and February; and a book catalogue (partly topographical) from Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., Manchester.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.



